This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

**Usage guidelines**

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

**About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Br 34.5

Harvard College Library

FROM THE FUND

IN MEMORY OF

GEORGE SILSBEE HALE

AND

ELLEN SEVER HALE

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

# Transactions of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society for the year 1899

Published for the Society by
SYDNEY C. MAYLE, at 70, HIGH STREET,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.
MDCCCC.

Digitized by Google

Br 34.5

LONDON:

THE PRIORY PRESS, 20, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE,

E.C.

Digitized by Google

This Edition consists of 350

Copies only, of which this is

No. 147

J. Munich

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

Digitized by Google

# Notice.

THIS Volume, which is published by direction of the Council, has been compiled by the Honorary Secretary from the books and records in possession of the Society, and every effort has been made to ensure an accurate and reliable account of the proceedings during the year 1899.

Digitized by Google

# Contents.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| List of Officers and Members of the Council ... ... ... | 6 |
| Rules ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| Diary of Proceedings ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| First Annual Report ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| Balance Sheet... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11 |
| Transactions at the Meetings of the Society ... ... ... | 17 |
| Appendix (by the Hon. Secretary) ... ... ... ... ... | 137 |
| i. The Hoare Picture. | |
| ii. Hampstead, N.H., U.S.A. | |
| List of Members ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 141 |
| Catalogue of various articles in the Society's possession ... ... | 149 |


Digitized by Google

# Hampstead
# Antiquarian and Historical Society.

ESTABLISHED 1897.

*President:*

SIR WALTER BESANT, KT., M.A., F.S.A.

*Vice-Presidents:*

E. BOND, Esq., M.A., M.P., L.C.C.
Rev. SHERRARD B. BURNABY, M.A., F.R.A.S.
TALFOURD ELY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
Professor J. W. HALES, M.A., F.S.A.
Sir HENRY HARBEN.
E. BRODIE HOARE, Esq., M.A., M.P.
Rev. JOSHUA KIRKMAN, M.A.
J. SEYMOUR LUCAS, Esq., R.A., F.S.A.
Sir SPENCER MARYON-WILSON, Bart.
C. E. MAURICE, Esq., B.A.
B. WOODD SMITH, Esq.. J.P., F.S.A.
Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart.,
G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:*

CHARLES J. MUNICH, F.R.Hist.S.,
8, Achilles Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

*Council:*

D. E. CHANDLER
CECIL CLARKE
A. R. COWELL, M.A., M.B.
C. W. CUNNINGTON, M.R.C.S.
E. H. EVANS
W. H. FENTON
JOHN HAYNS
JAMES P. R. LYELL
SYDNEY C. MAYLE
E. E. NEWTON

1899.

Digitized by Google

# Rules.

I.

The objects of the Society are the study and, as far as possible, the recording of antiquarian and historical matters, especially in regard to the Borough of Hampstead, and also, should necessity arise, the protection of any historic landmark from needless violation.

II.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice Presidents, and an Honorary Secretary (who shall also act as Treasurer), all of whom shall be elected at the Annual Meeting.

III.

The business of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of the President, Hon. Secretary, and ten members, who shall be elected at the Annual Meeting. Any vacancy amongst the Officers or on the Council shall be filled up at the second Ordinary Meeting of the Society after the occurrence of such vacancy, due notice thereof having been given to Members.

IV.

Members shall be elected by the Council. The Annual *Minimum* Subscription shall be 5s., payable in January of each year. Each Member shall have the privilege of introducing two friends to all Ordinary Meetings of the Society.

V.

The Annual Meeting shall be held at such date as may be fixed by the Council.

VI.

These Rules shall not be altered or rescinded, except at a General Meeting specially summoned for that purpose.

Digitized by Google

# Diary of Proceedings.

## 1899.

25th JANUARY.—First Annual Meeting and Conversazione, Hampstead Vestry Hall, 7.30 p.m. Address by the *President*, Sir WALTER BESANT, Kt., M.A., F.S.A. Adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet, and election of Officers and Council.

13th FEBRUARY.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by C. E. MAURICE, Esq., *Vice-President*, on "Dr. Johnson in Hampstead."

3rd MARCH.—Extra Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by BUDGETT MEAKIN, Esq., on "The Morocco Pirates and their English Slaves."

17th MARCH.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by GEORGE MARYON WILSON, Esq., on "The Manor of Hampstead: a Sketch of Copyholds."

11th APRIL.—Special Meeting, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. A. RIDLEY BAX, Ivy Bank, Haverstock Hill, N.W., 8.15 p.m. Paper by A. RIDLEY BAX, Esq., F.S.A., on "Monumental Brasses," illustrated by a large series of rubbings.

24th APRIL.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by the Right Hon. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D., *Vice-President*, on "Historic Constellations of Hampstead."

8th MAY.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by Rev. J. KIRKMAN, M. A., *Vice-President*, on "Hampstead in Literature."

10th June.—Outdoor Meeting, 3 p.m. (1) Visit under the guidance of GEORGE W. POTTER, Esq., to Priory Lodge; the site of the old Poor House; Holly Terrace House; Holly Hill House; and Bolton House. (2) Visit to Branch Hill Lodge, by invitation of BASIL WOODD SMITH, Esq., J.P., F.S.A., *Vice-President*.

24th JUNE.—Outdoor Meeting, 2.30 p.m. Visit, by permission of the Trustees, to the Assyrian and Egyptian Galleries of the British Museum, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL KINNS, F.R.A.S.

29th JULY.—Outdoor Meeting, 3.15 p.m. (1) Visit, under the guidance of GEORGE W. POTTER, Esq., to the Old Holly Bush Assembly Rooms (the site of Romney's Studio). (2) Visit to Upper Heath (formerly the Upper Flask Tavern), by permission of the Misses LISTER. (3) Visit to Fenton House (formerly called the Clock House), by invitation of G. C. TREWBY, Esq.

3rd August.—Outdoor Meeting, 2.30 p.m. Visit to Hatfield Church (by permission of Rev. Lord WILLIAM CECIL), and to Hatfield House and Park (by permission of the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY).

30th SEPTEMBER.—Outdoor Meeting, 2.45 p.m. Visit, by permission of the Secretary, to the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C., under the guidance of HUBERT HALL, Esq., F.S.A.

11th OCTOBER.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by EDWARD M. BORRAJO, Esq., on "Hampstead, and a few of its Associations." The lecture was illustrated with views, ancient and modern, specially prepared and exhibited (lantern slides), by J. WALTER DOWN, Esq. Some views of Hampstead and portraits of local celebrities, forming part of the collection of E. E. NEWTON, Esq., *Member of the Council*, were also exhibited.

17th NOVEMBER.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by Professor J. W. Hales, M.A., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, on "Primrose Hill."

13th DECEMBER.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Election of Auditors; Exhibition of Hampstead Views, &c., by GEORGE POTTER, Esq. (of Highgate); Paper by E. E. Newton, Esq., *Member of the Council*, on "A Forgotten Hampstead Worthy: Josiah Boydell, Artist and Alderman."

Digitized by Google

# Annual Report of the Council for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

(ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 25TH JANUARY, 1899.)

---

In presenting their First Annual Report, the Council have to congratulate the Members upon the great success which has attended the progress of the Society, and the good work which it has achieved since its foundation.

The following Meetings of the Society have been held :

23rd MARCH, 1898.—General Meeting. Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Election of Officers and adoption of Rules.

6th APRIL, 1898.—Inaugural Meeting, Hampstead Vestry Hall, 8 p.m. Addresses by the *President*, Sir WALTER BESANT, Kt., M.A., F.S.A., and several of the Vice-Presidents.

27th MAY, 1898.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by GEORGE W. POTTER, Esq., on "Some Historical Notices of Hampstead," and a communication on the "King of Bohemia" Inn by Professor J. W. HALES, M.A., F.S.A., *Vice-President*.

25th JUNE, 1898.—First Summer Outing, 3 p.m. Visit to Cannon Hall, Hampstead (on the invitation of HENRY CLARKE, Esq., J.P., L.C.C., C.C.); Wildwoods, North End (by kind permission of S. FIGGIS, Esq.); and Judge's Walk and other places about the Heath (under the guidance of GEORGE W. POTTER, Esq.)

23rd July, 1898.—Second Summer Outing, 3.15 p.m. Visit to Hampstead Parish Church, conducted by Rev. S. B. BURNABY, M.A., Vicar, *Vice-President*; and to Frognal House, on the invitation of WALTER RYE, Esq.

6th AUGUST, 1898.—Third Summer Outing, 3 p.m. Visit to the town of St. Albans, the Abbey, St. Michael's Church, Roman Wall, etc., under the guidance of W. J. HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., and W. PAGE, Esq., F.S.A.

24th SEPTEMBER, 1898.—Fourth Summer Outing, 3.30 p.m. Visit to Church Row, Hampstead, conducted by MARTIN HOOD WILKIN, Esq.; and to Frognal End, on the invitation of the *President*, Sir WALTER BESANT, Kt., M.A., F.S.A.

31st OCTOBER, 1898.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by E. BOND, Esq., M.A., M.P., L.C.C., *Vice-President*, on "Thomas Park, the 'Poetical Antiquary.'"

18th NOVEMBER, 1898.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by Professor J. W. HALES, M.A., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, on "Jack Straw's Castle."

Digitized by Google

19th DECEMBER, 1898.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House. 8.15 p.m. Address by the Right Hon. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D., *Vice-President*, on "Historic Worthies and Celebrities of Hampstead."

The Council desire, in the name of the Society, to heartily thank those Members who, by reading papers, presiding at meetings, or providing hospitality during out-door visits, have materially contributed to making the gatherings of the Society eminently successful. The large attendance of Members and their friends at the meetings has been very gratifying.

The Roll of Members up to the 31st December, 1898, contained 144 names, which must be considered as a satisfactory record, having regard to the short period of the Society's existence.

The Receipts for the year just ended amounted to £55 0s. 8d., the Expenditure £29 3s. 3d., leaving a Balance of £25 17s 5d. to the credit of the Society. Details of income and expenditure are furnished in the accompanying Balance Sheet. The Receipts include the subscriptions of 141 Members for the year 1898, and of four Members for the present year. Nearly the whole of the Balance in hand will be absorbed by the issue of the volume of Transactions for 1898, now in course of publication, a copy of which will be forwarded to each Member elected during that year. The Council have arranged that additional copies may be purchased.

The Council have to acknowledge, with many thanks, a number of gifts towards the collection being formed by the Society. They hope that the example thus set may be followed by many members during the present year.

Arrangements have been made for indoor meetings—at which papers of an interesting nature will be read—up to and including the month of May. It is hoped that before long an announcement may be made concerning the outdoor meetings for this year.

Since their election in March, 1898, the Council have held twelve meetings for the enrolment of members and the transaction of the general business of the Society. As one result of the past year's experience the Council suggest some slight alterations in Rules III. and IV. which they recommend for adoption at the general meeting.

In conclusion, the Council trust that members will use their best efforts for the continued success of the Society by making its aims and its work known, by presenting gifts to its collection, and by offering to contribute papers and exhibit objects of interest at the Society's gatherings.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

CECIL CLARKE,
*Chairman.*

CHARLES J. MUNICH,
*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.*

11*th January*, 1899.

Digitized by Google

# Balance Sheet for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

## RECEIPTS.

| *Dr.* | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Subscriptions (in varying sums) from 141 Members for the year ended 31st December, 1898 ... ... | 46 | 6 | 9 |
| „ Subscriptions (in varying sums) from 4 Members for the year 1899 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| „ Donations during the year 1898 ... ... ... ... | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| „ Receipts for Railway Fares to St. Albans ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Refund of Fare for Unused Ticket to St. Albans (Midland Railway Company) ... ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| | £55 | 0 | 8 |

## EXPENDITURE.

| *Cr.* | £ | s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Postage (monthly and special notices, acknowledgments, rules, etc. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 8 | 2 |
| „ Printing ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 13 | 0 |
| „ Stationery ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| „ Minute, MSS., etc., Books ... ... ... ... | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| „ Books (Antiquarian and Historical) ... ... ... | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| „ Magazines ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 9 | 11 |
| „ Newspapers ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| „ Hire of Rooms for Meetings ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| „ Advertisements ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| „ Bill Posting (Inaugural Meeting) ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| „ Gratuities to Attendants at Meetings ... ... ... | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| „ Charge for Railway Tickets to St. Albans (Midland Railway Company) ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| „ Refund of two unused Tickets to St. Albans ... ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Balance in hand ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | 17 | 5 |
| | £55 | 0 | 8 |

CHARLES J. MUNICH,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
11th January, 1899.

Audited and found correct,
E. COMPSON CRUMP.
GEO. DANFORD THOMAS, M.D.
20th January, 1899.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

# Transactions at the Meetings of the Society.

## First Annual Meeting, 25th January, 1899.

ON Wednesday night, 25th January, 1899, the first annual meeting and conversazione of the Society was held at the Vestry Hall, Haverstock Hill. The large hall was tastefully arranged for the occasion, and decorated with some beautiful plants and palms. A collection of pictures, views, etc., relating to Hampstead, towards which Mr. P. L. Forbes, Mrs. Jealous, Mr. Walter Rye, Mr. G. Dolman, and Mr. E. E. Newton had contributed, together with some belonging to the Society, were on view, and attracted considerable interest and attention. Before the business portion of the proceedings commenced, a reception was held by Sir Walter Besant, M.A., F.S.A., the President, during which time pianoforte recitals were given by Mrs. H. W. Messenger and Dr. A. R. Cowell.

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet, printed copies of which were placed in the hands of those present, were submitted by the Honorary Secretary.

Sir Walter Besant, in moving the adoption of the report, said the result of the first year's work was most



Digitized by Google

gratifying to all concerned. The membership up to December last was 144, and was now 155. At that rate they might reasonably conclude that before the present year was out the membership would be very large.

After dealing briefly with what had been done by the Society during the past year, Sir Walter went on to make a few suggestions as to the work of the Society in the future. There were many historical spots in Hampstead, he said, which ought to be investigated. Doubt existed with regard to the residences of many eminent people, amongst whom he might mention Johnson, Akenside, Constable, Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Barbauld, Lucy Aikin, and Leigh Hunt. Then there was the history of the Spa which was said by essayists to have existed in Hampstead, and a complete account of which had not been written. Another very interesting subject would be to get a correct account of the French *émigrés*, some of whom settled in Hampstead, and for whom it was said the present Roman Catholic Church in Holly Place was built. He saw no reason why the investigations of the Society should not also be pursued further afield—at Hatfield, for instance, where Lord Salisbury would allow them to view his magnificent residence—at Chalfont St. Giles, with its associations of Milton, at Barnet, Hendon, Highgate, Enfield and Finchley, and even Camden Town, Clerkenwell, etc., where there were many associations of great interest. Sir Walter concluded by asking the meeting to pass a unanimous vote of thanks to the indefatigable honorary secretary, Mr. Munich. They must all know that an enormous amount of work had to be done in organising meetings of the Society and in other work. In his opinion every society was a

Digitized by Google

one-man society, and that one man was responsible for the success of it.

The vote of thanks was unanimously awarded.

Mr. Charles J. Munich, in response, said he felt amply repaid for his efforts by the interest shown by the members in all the proceedings of the Society. He announced letters of regret for inability to be present from Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P., Mr. E. Bond, M.P., L.C.C., Sir Henry Harben, Professor Hales, Rev. S. B. Burnaby, etc.

Dr. A. R. Cowell seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and balance sheet, which was carried unanimously.

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., Vice President, in proposing the re-election of Sir Walter Besant as president of the Society, said he had several claims to the position. He was thoroughly popular, and was one of the leading literary men of the present time. He had signalised himself, too, in that particular branch of study for which their Society was formed.

Mr. C. E. Maurice, Vice President, seconded the motion, and remarked that, as a student of the history of London, Sir Walter Besant had special claims upon them.

The motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Chandler, seconded by Mr. Fenton, the following gentlemen were re-elected vice-presidents:—Mr. E. Bond, M.A., M.P., L.C.C., Rev. S. B. Burnaby, Mr. Talfourd Ely, Professor J. W. Hales, Sir Henry Harben, Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P., Rev. J. Kirkman, Mr. J. Seymour Lucas, R.A., Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Mr. C. E. Maurice, Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, J.P., and Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I.



Digitized by Google

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Chandler, seconded by Mr. Fenton, Dr. A. R. Cowell, Dr. C. W. Cunnington, and Mr. E. H. Evans were elected members of the Council, and the following former members were re-elected *en bloc*:—Messrs. D. E. Chandler, Cecil Clarke, W. H. Fenton, John Hayns, James P. R. Lyell, S. C. Mayle, and E. E. Newton, Mr. W. E. Doubleday retiring.

Mr. E. E. Newton proposed the re-election of Mr. Munich as honorary secretary and treasurer, and remarked that he was the best secretary the Society could possibly have had.

Mr. John Hayns seconded this motion, and remarked that the Society had had to depend a very great deal upon Mr. Munich, and they certainly had not depended upon a broken reed. He was both enthusiastic and energetic in his work, and not only had he well carried out all arrangements for the past year, but had made arrangements for the future extending as far as June next.

Mr. Munich was unanimously re-elected.

Sir Richard Temple suggested that not only should the Society extend the sphere of operations, but they might even change the name of the Society to the Hampstead and Highgate Antiquarian and Historical Society.

The Honorary Secretary said he would bring the suggestion forward at the next meeting of the Council.

On the motion of Dr. G. Danford Thomas, seconded by Mr. Talfourd Ely, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the Chairman.

During the evening a very enjoyable programme of high class vocal and instrumental music was given under the direction of Dr. A. R. Cowell and Mr. Alfred

Digitized by Google

Ellerton. Amongst those taking part in it were Miss Olive Harcourt, Miss A. Laing, Mrs. H. W. Messenger, Mr. Harold Guille, Dr. A. R. Cowell, and Mr. Alfred Ellerton.

Light refreshments were served under the direction of a committee of ladies.

On the proposition of Dr. G. Danford Thomas, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the artistes, who had kindly given their services, and to the ladies who had superintended the refreshment arrangements, to which Mr. A. Ellerton responded.

Digitized by Google

## Ordinary Meeting, 13th February, 1899.

ON Monday evening, 13th February, 1899, an ordinary meeting of the Society was held in the lecture room at Stanfield House, High Street, for the purpose of hearing a paper by Mr. C. E. Maurice, Vice President, on "Dr. Johnson in Hampstead." Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, J.P., F.S.A., Vice President, occupied the chair, and there was a large gathering of members and their friends.

Mr. C. E. Maurice said :

The connection of Dr. Johnson with Hampstead seems to be practically limited to a period of between four and five years. It began either in 1748 or 1749, and it certainly ended somewhere in 1752. But these years were extremely important ones both for Dr. Johnson's fame and happiness. They were the years in which he produced his second imitation of "Juvenal" called "The Vanity of Human Wishes;" they covered the whole period of his connection with "The Rambler;" they saw his rather unfortunate effort at dramatic composition; they followed his issue of the first plan of his dictionary; and they brought him into close acquaintance with the man who worked with him in his subsequent edition of Shakespeare.

But these years must have been more deeply fixed in Johnson's memory by something that was far closer to him than his literary fame. They were the last years of his wife's life. Indeed, we owe our connection with Dr. Johnson entirely to his wife's choice of Hampstead as a place in which she could enjoy fresh air and country life; and for that reason we should speak more respectfully of her than some hasty critics and gossip-mongers have been disposed to do. The two people on whose evidence Mrs. Johnson has generally been condemned are, for different reasons, somewhat doubtful witnesses.



Digitized by Google

These were Mrs. Desmoulins and Garrick. As to the first, she told Boswell that when she lived with Mrs. Johnson before her marriage she (Mrs. Johnson) "indulged herself in country air and nice living, at an unsuitable expense, while her husband was drudging in the smoke of London," and that she by no means treated him with "that complacency which is the most engaging quality in a wife." Now, in the first place, Mrs. Desmoulins was one of the most ill-tempered of those old people whom Johnson so generously took charge of in later life, and who repaid his kindness by continual wrangling. But, apart from the character of this witness, there is the evidence of Johnson himself that he spent much of his time, not in "drudging in the smoke of London," but in composing his poem, and probably also his prose essays, in this very house. As to the absence of complacency in Mrs. Johnson, perhaps the candid statements of Johnson to Mrs. Thrale can best show what the real source of this charge was. "I asked him," says Mrs. Thrale, "if he ever disputed with his wife (I had heard that he loved her passionately)." "Perpetually," said he; "my wife had a particular reverence for cleanliness, and desired the praise of neatness in her dress and furniture, as many ladies do, till they become troublesome to their friends, slaves to their own besoms, and only sigh for the hour of sweeping their husbands out of the house as dirt and useless lumber. 'A clean floor is so comfortable' she would say sometimes by way of twitting, till at last I told her that I thought we had had talk enough about the floor and would now have a touch at the ceilings." I think we may fairly infer from this that Mrs. Johnson had something to say for herself in the matter of "absence of complacency."

As for her intellectual relations with Johnson, Garrick told Mrs. Thrale that she was "a little painted puppet of no value at all." Garrick, it must be remembered, was a pupil in the school which Johnson and his wife kept for a time at Lichfield, and, besides his love of mimicry and exaggeration, he may have had other reasons for disliking his schoolmaster's wife. At any rate we may set off against this sweeping statement the appreciation of Miss Williams, the most intelligent of Johnson's later protégées, who said that Mrs. Johnson "had a good understanding and great sensibility, but inclined to be satirical." But the still stronger point in her favour is the evident value which Johnson attached to her appreciation of his "Ramblers," and the intense sense of her loss, which never left him. To my mind the most impressive reference to this feeling (which shows how much of intellectual companionship there must have been in their intercourse) is the pathetic passage in Johnson's celebrated letter to Lord Chesterfield:—"The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labours, had it been early, had been kind, but it has been delayed till

Digitized by Google

I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it; *till I am solitary and cannot impart it.*" I think, therefore, that, looking fairly at the evidence before us, we may conclude that Johnson's marriage was a fortunate element in his life, and that Mrs. Johnson's choice of a house at Hampstead was a gain to him as well as to herself.

The next question is, Where was the house? Park informs us that the house in which Johnson lived was the last house in Frognal as you go southward. Comparing this statement with the map given in Park's history, I incline to think that the house must have been the one facing West End Lane and in a line with that side of Frognal as yet unbuilt on, which leads down to the Arkwright Road—the house, in short, where Mr. Pfeil lived when I came to Hampstead. This seems to me most in keeping with Johnson's own statement that it was "the small house just beyond the church." If, then, we imagine Dr. Johnson settled in this house at Hampstead, whom would he find, besides his wife and George Steevens his fellow worker, to interest and enliven him? For there is this curious point about Dr. Johnson's residence at Hampstead, that, with the exception of Garrick, none of the men specially associated with his fame had as yet become acquainted with him. Gibbon was at this time a boy of twelve at Westminster School; Goldsmith and Burke had just left Trinity College, Dublin, the former to start off on several wild rambles which always ended in his return home without a penny in his pocket, while Burke was just coming to London to write for the "Annual Register;" Reynolds was gradually rising into fame as a portrait painter and preparing for a tour in Italy. The Thrales and Boswell were quite unknown to the London world. Lord Bute, though living at Hampstead, could scarcely yet have noticed Johnson; and Lord Thurlow, his other chief patron in later life, had just been expelled from Cambridge University for disorderly conduct. Langton and Beauclerk had not yet gone up to Oxford. Johnson, therefore, must have been compelled at times to make acquaintances in Hampstead, especially if, as I shall afterwards show to be probable, he went out for a stroll in the neighbourhood. The clergyman of the Parish Church was doubtless a near and welcome neighbour. Unfortunately the learned Dr. Warren, who had been recently the vicar of Hampstead, must have died shortly before or very soon after Johnson's arrival in Hampstead; but his son, who was his successor in the living, will no doubt have been in sympathy with the opinions of his father and of Johnson, and the tradition of his father's learning may, no doubt, have recommended the son. A very few steps will have brought Dr. Johnson to Montagu Grove, where he would doubtless have been interested to make the acquaintance of Mr. Flitcroft, the architect, who had recently been engaged in restoring the Parish Church, and he might have compared his work with that of Johnson's friend

Digitized by Google

Mr. Gwyn. If he had become as friendly with Flitcroft as with Gwyn —it is highly probable that they might have dropped in sometimes at the Flask Inn, as in later years he would drop in with Boswell at the Mitre Tavern. As they strolled along by the West Heath we may hope that Johnson's shortness of sight would keep him from noticing two objects which would be almost equally objectionable to him—a racecourse, which was then the scene of a great deal of vice and disorder, and a certain shed near it, which Whitfield had set up to counteract the evils of the racecourse, and which was the beginning of the first Congregationalist Church in Hampstead. We may be sure, too, that, unless Mr. Flitcroft wished to provoke a storm, he would scarcely have pointed out the house of Mr. Cromwell, a lawyer then living in Hampstead, for Johnson would scarcely have forgiven him his descent from Oliver. Nor would Ken Wood, which was then owned by Lord Bute, have been a very attractive object to the walker; for though Lord Bute was subsequently to give Johnson his pension, he was known at this time only as the Scotch favourite of Frederick Prince of Wales; and Johnson's dislike of the Scotch and his Jacobitism would have alike separated him from his future patron. If, on the other hand, Johnson had strolled over to North End, he would have encountered a doctor who had just then some professional and literary reputation, but who was distasteful to Johnson for his Whiggery, and of whose poetry he never thought very highly. This was Mark Akenside, the author of the "Pleasures of the Imagination," a man of some note in his day, but of whose poems most people would now think little better than Johnson did. He has, however, one claim on our interest at this moment, that he wrote a poem in praise of Golder's Hill.

You will think, I fear, that I have taken our distinguished visitor for a rather disagreeable walk, and that it is time to take him home to his work again. But, as he goes back, I fear he must have another unpleasant experience. He must pass the Castle Inn, now known as Jack Straw's Castle. The inn at that period was, I should infer from Richardson's "Clarissa," by no means equal to its present successor, nor to its then neighbour, the Flask. On the contrary, it seems, according to that evidence, to have been the resort of very questionable company and connected with far from creditable plots. But, supposing Johnson to have passed this place without disturbance, and to have returned to "the small house beyond the church," the next question is, What did he produce when here? This question I have already answered in a summary way; but I now propose to consider these productions more in detail.

### Johnson's Work at Hampstead.

The first piece of work which is most indubitably connected with Hampstead is "The Vanity of Human Wishes." "I wrote the first

Digitized by Google

seventy lines of the "Vanity of Human Wishes," says Johnson, "in the small house beyond the church at Hampstead." To this statement his friend George Steevens adds that these lines were composed before Johnson put a single couplet on paper, and that he only altered one word in it afterwards, and that rather reluctantly and merely to please Garrick. [Here Mr. Maurice read the lines down to "Renew'd at every glance on human kind," noting, incidentally, a reference to the Heath, interpolated by Johnson in his adaptation of a line of Juvenal.] This, you must remember, was the second of these "Imitations of Juvenal" which are Johnson's most noteworthy contribution to the poetry of the eighteenth century. The first of them attracted a good deal of attention from many critics, and amongst others from Pope, who prophesied that such a writer would soon be unearthed. That prophecy, however, had not been fulfilled, and the intense bitterness which marks both these poems was no doubt due in part to personal feeling. I quoted the first seventy lines because we know in Hampstead our special claim on them; but perhaps the most really impressive lines in the poem, the ones which mark Johnson's deepest feeling, are those which deal with the hopes and disappointments of literary men. [Here Mr. Maurice read from "When first the college rolls receive his name," down to the line, "Hear Lydiat's life and Galileo's end."] And now, before I go further, let me make a suggestion for improving a practice in which our society is much interested. Hitherto, we in England, so far as I know, have confined our use of memorial tablets to the houses in which great men and women have been born or died, or at the best we have simply mentioned that they lived in such a house. Now, I venture to submit that a man's birth is a matter wholly beyond his control, and that therefore the place where he was born cannot from that fact give any indication of his personal likings or dislikings. In a large number of cases this remark also applies to his place of death; and, if we merely state that a man lived in such or such a house, we do not get much further unless we indicate the dates of his time of residence; and even then the numbers will only be of value to the special student of that period. Now, in Italy they do things better. I have seen three houses—one in Florence, one in Fiesole, and one in Verona—on which it is stated that Garibaldi there made a certain speech before marching to Mentana. In Verona is also shown the house where Dante composed the "Paradiso," and in Padua the house where Dante took refuge soon after his exile from Florence. Supposing, then, that my view of the identity of Dr. Johnson's house is accepted, would it not be better to put on it, not "Here Dr. Johnson lived," but, "Here Dr. Johnson wrote 'The Vanity of Human Wishes,' and several of the 'Ramblers!'" For on the "Ramblers" still more emphatically—on one in particular—the genius *loci* of Hampstead is impressed. First, however, let me remind you why

Digitized by Google

these papers were especially notable. In form, and probably in their time and way of appearance, they were like Addison's "Spectator," but in tone and feeling far different. Addison's papers are the light careless utterance of a man of the world. Johnson's are marked by the far deeper note of a man who knew what poverty, its slights and its suffer. ings, implied, who realised also the effect of those vices which Addison looked on mainly as subjects for jest. One of the most striking and startling of Johnson's papers is the account of the daughter of a poor clergyman, who having fallen into poor circumstances, comes up to London to find a place as a domestic servant. I do not intend to read you this paper; but, if you will read it for yourselves, and then read any paper you may choose from the "Spectator," you will see the reason why the "Rambler" produced a startling impression on the London world. The following passage from an early article shows the feelings with which the London readers of the "Spectator" must have received the sterner medicine of the "Rambler." [Here Mr. Maurice read pp. 102-3 of the "Rambler."] But I promised that I would show the special influence of Hampstead on the "Rambler," and it is a most singular one. Johnson, as some of you must know, always decried a country life; one field, he said, was just like another. Fleet Street and Charing Cross were far preferable to the most beautiful landscapes. Yet the following paper shows that during this short period he was temporarily converted from his hatred of the country by the charms of Hampstead. [Here Mr. Maurice read the Essay on Spring, p. 20, and p. 335.] Now, whatever adverse criticisms the "Rambler" provoked, it was endeared to Johnson by the approval of his wife. "Johnson," says Boswell, "told me with amiable fondness a little pleasing circumstance relative to this work. Mrs. Johnson, in whose judgment and taste he had great confidence, said to him, after a few numbers of the 'Rambler' had come out, 'I thought very well of you before; but I did not imagine you could have written anything equal to this'" Indeed the "Rambler" is most closely associated with the memory of Mrs. Johnson. The anxiety caused by her last illness led him to discontinue writing for this paper; nor after her death did he ever resume that work. With her death also ends the connection of Dr. Johnson with Hampstead.

A hearty vote of thanks was then proposed to Mr. Maurice, by Rev. W. Urwick and seconded by Mr. Talfourd Ely. Messrs. John Werge, G. W. Potter, and E. E. Newton having spoken, the vote was unanimously carried and suitably acknowledged by Mr. Maurice.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Digitized by Google

## Extra Ordinary Meeting, 3rd March, 1899.

AN Extra Ordinary Meeting of the Society was held at Stanfield House on Friday evening, the 3rd March, 1899, for the purpose of hearing a paper on Morocco, read by Mr. Budgett Meakin, a well known authority on the country and its manners and customs.

Mr. Talfourd Ely, Vice-President, presided, and in his opening remarks stated that most of them knew very little about Morocco, but that ignorance was about to be dispelled by Mr. Budgett Meakin, who had published some very valuable information on the subject, and was giving a history of the country to the public.

Mr. Meakin then read his paper, which was entitled "The Morocco Pirates and their English Slaves."

Who has not heard of the rovers of Salli? Yet how few have any idea what they really were! Some picturesque notions, doubtless, exist in most minds, some romantic fancy resembling that which casts a halo over brigands and vikings, which it were almost a crime to dispel—an ungrateful task, truly, but without alternative. Their fame is even preserved by the popular name bestowed on the oceanic Medusa—vulgarly sea-blubber—*Velella*, known as the "Sallee-man," companion to the *Phrysalia Pelagica*, known as the "Portuguese Man-of-War." Explain it as we may, it is a remarkable fact that our highest naval title to-day is only a corruption of the Arabic for "Chief of the Sea—Ameer el Bahr."

Three centuries ago, and till within a century, these rovers were the terror of our merchantmen, especially at the time when our ancestors



Digitized by Google

were engaged in laying the foundations of our present commerce, when they were succeeding Spaniards, Dutch, and Portuguese as colonisers and explorers. Although long before that time the Moorish pirates had become adepts in waylaying and mastering helpless craft, it was not until the Stuart and the early Hanoverian periods that English ships became special prey. Then, throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, scarcely a month passed in the shipping season without captures being made from every maritime nation and city of Europe; and the large proportion of these, that were English, brought the name of the Rovers home to our country as nothing else could have done. It was worse than news of death itself to learn that loved ones were enslaved in Barbary; yet many hundreds had to suffer this suspense, augmented by the awful tales of those who did return.

To the Moor, all who are not Jews or Muslims are Christians—common enemies supposed to be allied; so the dividing line between naval warfare and piracy was not very clearly defined, and it is doubtful whether the Moors ever attempted such a distinction. In this they were not very unlike the European nations of those days. Privateering was then part of orthodox naval tactics, and every Mediterranean seaport had its own buccaneers who served themselves or the State, according to which paid best, being one day fêted as defending heroes, and the next day hung at the yard-arm as thieves, for in turn they were both. The distinguishing feature of the Morocco and other Barbary pirates was their continued existence after their profession had been put an end to in Europe. All that can be said against them could probably also be said against each State of southern Europe at an earlier date.

Beyond a doubt the Moors originally owed nearly all they knew of sea warfare to Europeans, from whom at a later period they almost exclusively obtained, not only their arms, but also their vessels. Indeed foreigners were often caused to serve as officers on board the pirate vessels against their will, as in the case of John Dunton, who, when master and pilot of a "Salli man-of-of-war," ran her to the Isle of Wight. He was appointed to the *Leopard*, one of the English fleet sent to bombard Salli in 1636.

It has even been asserted by a most competent contemporaneous authority—Captain John Smith, the president and planter of Virginia, who had as intimate a connection as anyone with that class of sailors, and who visited Morocco himself in 1604—that the Moorish pirates were taught their trade by the pirates of our own land. Of these latter the same writer declares it to have been in his time "incredible how many great and rich prizes the little barques of the West Country daily brought home in regard of their small charge." He further records that under the peaceful reign of James I., "because they grew hatefull to all

Digitized by Google

Christian princes, they retired to Barbary, where, though there be not many good harbours but Tunis, Argier, Sally, Marmora and Tituane, there are many convenient rodes, for their best harbours are possessed by the Spaniards.

"Ward, a poore English sailor, and Dansker, a Dutchman, made first here their marts, when the Moores knew scarce how to saile a ship: Bishop was ancient, and did little hurt, but Easton got so much as made himselfe a marquesse in Savoy, and Ward lived like a Bashaw in Barbary; they were the first that taught the Moores to be men of warre . . . till they became so disjoynted, disordered, debawched, and miserable, that the Turks and Moores began to command them as slaves, and force them to instruct them in their best skill, which many an accursed runnagado, or Christian turned Turk, did, till they have made those Sally men or Moores of Barbary so powerful as they be, to the terror of all the Straights: and many times they take purchase (prizes) even in the main ocean, yea, sometimes in the narrow seas in England; and these are the most cruell villaines in Turkie or Barbary, whose natives are very noble and of good nature in comparison of them."

But, although there is no reason for impeaching the captain's facts, there is for suspecting his ignorance of history, since, though doubtless, men who had sailed with Frobisher, Drake, and Raleigh were well able to teach the Moors "a thing or two" with regard to their craft, especially as to the "narrow seas in England"; they had long and equally able instructors gathered from the scum of the Mediterranean. Genoese, Sicilians, Greeks, Provençals, Catalans and Pisans, all indulged in piracy, for, as the Virginian President remarks of his time, "as in all lands where there are many people there are some theeves, so in all seas much frequented there are some pyrats."

There appears to have been, in fact, a time when, to judge from their early treaties, the Moors were in fear of Europe. The treaty with Pisa, for instance, provides that any Pisan pirate attacking Muslimeen should be punished by the Pisans themselves, as stipulated also with Genoa and with Majorca. It is, nevertheless, fairly certain that the Moors did all they could in the way of piracy, though it was not till the thirteenth century that their share assumed alarming proportions, when their power in Spain was at its height, and communication across the Straits of Gibraltar demanded adequate supplies of boats. These, when not required for transport, could not be more naturally employed than in holding to ransom vessels becalmed in the passage they knew so well, or eventually in going out of their way to seek and capture inoffensive merchantmen of other nationalities.

They must, of course, have been galleys—long low rowing boats of ancient pattern, needing little mechanism, and propelled by oars or sweeps, each worked by several pairs of arms, by preference those of

Digitized by Google

slaves. Their length would vary from twenty to sixty yards, with a breadth of from three to seven, and their oars—sometimes as much as sixteen yards long—were supplemented by lateen sails of the style of the faluchos still employed by Spaniards on this coast. Those of Barbary were small, especially in Morocco, where they were fewer in number than in the other Barbary States, being supported by only one mast. Such vessels had no "prow castle," and little or no bulwark, that they might be light for chase and escape. They were impelled by about two hundred Christian slaves apiece, packed tightly on some two dozen benches with a gangway down the centre.

Such a craft was always formidable to a vessel encumbered with cargo, carrying only sufficient hands for navigation. Moreover, while the merchantman was always at the mercy of the wind, the well-armed galley was almost as independent of it as the steamers of to-day, and its warriors were well supplied with lances and arrows. Two hundred and thirty-three Moors were to be found in the Frenchmen's navy, prepared for the 1690 invasion of England in support of James II. against William III. They arrived in long narrow galleys with decks but a couple of feet from the water, in each of which, besides one hundred and fifty officers and soldiers, there were no less than three hundred and thirty-six slaves, five or six of these unfortunates being allotted to each of the sixty sweeps. Among their number were Turks and other hostile nationalities as well as Moors.

That a century later such galleys still continued to be built, is shown by the captain of the English privateer *Inspector* having been set to work on one at Tetuan. It had, he tells us, a keel of ninety feet and a breadth of twenty, and carried forty oars, nine carriage guns, twenty swivel guns, and two hundred and thirty hands. These details are of special value as those of a practical man, and the only ones personally obtainable which make any pretence at exactness. But Dan informs us that galleys were much less used by the Moorish Rovers than by those of the Mediterranean, where the waves are not so formidable as on the ocean, and that they only used "carraques, pinques, and polacres," of which they then owned thirty in all. The galleys of Tetuan chiefly confined their attention to Spanish fishermen.

What the Moors lacked in tonnage they always knew how to make up in boasting, as witness the letter of Mulai Ismâïl to Captain—afterwards Sir Cloudesley—Shovel, when the Portuguese handed Tangier to the English: "Henceforward," he wrote, "I shall have ships built as big as yours, if not bigger, hoping to take some of your ships and captains, and cruise for you in your English seas as you do for us in these. . . . As for the captives you have taken, you may do with them as you please, heaving them into the sea or destroying them in other ways." To which the captain made answer as befitted an Englishman.

Digitized by Google

Yet the very next year Captain Phelps, who was himself the captain of a privateer, who had been captured but had escaped, asserted that "No Salliman will fight a ship of ten guns." They always sailed two or three together, making a great show on deck, issuing imperious demands of surrender with a view to terrifying harmless merchantmen, and appear to have relied more on deceit and strategy than on force, though when they did come to blows, no one could accuse them of faint-heartedness. Often they would approach under false colours, or invent some pretext for demanding to see the ship's papers while they got to windward, or induce someone to come on board in a friendly way. But the real secret of their success appears to have been the defenceless condition of the majority of the little trading vessels of those days, and the unreasonable dread their very name inspired. From time to time, in addition to the European privateers and regular convoys afloat, expeditions were fitted out against them, chiefly by France, Holland, England, and Spain, but all they accomplished was taken as part of the game, and had an inciting rather than a deterrent effect.

April and May were the piracy months, and the season closed in September, presumably on account of the greater number of vessels then venturing into the Mediterranean, and perhaps also on account of the prevailing winds, which then begin to blow from the east, but all the year round some prizes were coming in, to be used in their turn as pirate vessels if suitable, while before their crews there lay the direst prospects. All goods captured were put up to auction, and the proceeds divided *pro rata* among the crew.

It is probable that all along the presence of paid mercenaries, renegades, and captives in Morocco was accountable for much of the Rovers' success. In this respect, for instance, Mehedîa (or Mamôra) —now a port no longer—when it was taken by the Spaniards, early in the seventeenth century, could be described as "a perfect kennel of European outlaws, English, French, Dutch, but few Italians or Spanish, the offscourings of every port, who, like the 'squaw-men' of the West and the 'beach-combers' of the Pacific, led a congenial existence among the barbarians." Père Dan even says that renegades were the principal stay of the Moorish sultans, and that the corsairs were maintained by them. Père Dan tells us that, till recently there were two thousand renegades in Moorish pay, and at one time as many as five thousand light horse and two thousand men-of-arms, all perverts.

Moreover, it is more than hinted at by writers of the times that some of those who passed as respectable merchants were not above taking an interest in the nefarious traffic in slaves which was the result even when enjoying consular appointments, just as in later years, the game having been reversed, some of their successors have not been above playing into the hands of conscienceless native officials who

Digitized by Google

professionally prey upon their fellow countrymen. Many of these willing intermediaries brought the arms and gunpowder from Europe which the pirates needed, and instead of taking cash took European slaves for whose redemption money was raised abroad.

For a considerable period, during the chaos which preceded the establishment of the reigning dynasty, in the middle of the seventeenth century, Salli became almost independent, and virtually formed a little republic after the style of the Berber tribes in the hills behind. From these tribes, without doubt, its best recruits were obtained, although directed and controlled by refugees from Spain.

When convenient, the sultans would repudiate their deeds, and Mulai Zîdán even went so far as to obtain assistance from our Charles I. to subdue them, not, however—as he so carefully explained—with a view to the extermination of their piracy, but that he might control it on his own account. This was what his more powerful successors accomplished, first demanding a tenth of the booty, then a fifth, and afterwards claiming the whole, rewarding the captors at so much a head. From that time forward the government assumed entire responsibility for the raids of its "navy," and it was with the sultans in person that all bargains had to be struck for their redemption. The wane of Moorish piracy may be dated from about 1750. A severe blow was dealt in 1781 by Tuscany, which sent Sir John Acton in the frigate *Etruria* to demand the return of two of her ships with damages, an errand which was successful. Yet as late as 1799 the Moors were able to blockade with eight vessels the port of Cadiz. But Mulai Sulaïmán perceived that the day of the rovers was over, though when he learned that Europeans were carrying on a contraband trade with er-Rif in animals and corn, he dispatched his vessels to capture all ships found on that coast, despatching also an army to the mountains behind, while he himself came by Táza to punish the tribesmen, a campaign repeated once more in 1898.

It would be difficult to name the year in which this piracy ceased, for though Mulai Sulaïmán was willing to agree to disarm his vessels, when from a terror they had degenerated into a nuisance, and the time had come to retire gracefully before the introduction of steam, there can be no question that the practice died hard. Yet actual piracy is so entirely a thing of the past that in the country itself it is difficult to find a Moor, not deriving his information from foreign sources, who knows more about it than that in the days when his forefathers were good Muslimeen, they were a match for all the Christians together and made them pay tribute all round. And pay tribute they did, as still they do in the eyes of the Moors, whenever a foreign ambassador goes up to Court with his presents. But the tribute in those days was real, and it is to the New World that the honour belongs of having first



Digitized by Google

refused to submit to such a disgraceful blackmail, for the Government of the United States set the European nations the example of declining to continue it. In 1803, when on his way to Tripoli to demand redress for cutting down the flagstaff of his nation there, U.S. Commodore Preble had captured the Moorish rover "Mesh-boâ" with an American vessel in tow, and having shaped his course for Tangier, obtained the release of all American prizes.

From that time so-called piracy has been confined to plundering stranded vessels. The recent events on the Moorish coast are but the practice on the sea of the general custom in those parts of plundering every weaker party that comes along, a custom by which a large proportion of the mountain Berbers live, regarding it as a quite respectable calling. If by the Divine decree the wind drives small vessels on to their coast, and Allah gives them victory over their unarmed crews, why hesitate to plunder? As long as the Governments of the victims are content to ransom their subjects, or to accept pecuniary compensation, which comes largely out of the pockets of innocent neighbours, this sort of thing will continue. All the good excuses in the world about upsetting the balance of power, or fear of embroiling Europe in war, will not, in the eyes of the Moors, explain the supine policy adopted with this "sick man of the West." Morocco only knows that the bark of the "Christian dog" is far worse than the chance of his biting, although the Government knows that he can bite.

The Moors, like all other Orientals, fully respect only one thing, and that is a just and strong hand, but they must feel it to appreciate it. While, notwithstanding their real lack of strength, by reason of their daring and the ignorance of their foes as to their condition, they remained the terror of the western seas, the way in which they treated Europeans was disdainful beyond measure. Those who had the misfortune to reach their shores were subjected to every possible indignity, and, if slaves, to most inhuman cruelty. As soon as active piracy ceased, and the Moors were compelled to recognise their own inferiority, the lot of Europeans in Morocco began to improve, till, within the century, their position has developed from one of sufferance to one which the Moors may well envy, thus affording the best of object lessons as to the benefits which even a leaven of Christian principle confers upon a nation.

* * * * *

Since the custom of enslaving enemies taken in war dates back to the earliest pages of history, and as beyond offering brotherly terms to such of their foes as should accept their prophet, the Mohammedans have made no exception to this practice, it may be inferred that the presence of European slaves in Morocco counts from the first invasion

Digitized by Google

of Spain. But it is not until comparatively recent years that we come across the traces of the captives, and not until the seventeenth century, when the Salli Rovers captured English vessels in increasing numbers, that anything approaching an all-round picture of their sufferings can be obtained. Nor can even an approximate estimate be formed of the thousands who endured so sad a lot, which increased in sadness as the distance grew between the civilisations of Morocco and Europe.

The earliest, and for a long time the only, available records are those of the noble men who, under the general name of Redemptionist Fathers, undertook most dangerous and arduous journeys to Morocco for the purpose of redeeming those of the captives who had not, by accepting Islám, abandoned hope of ransom. Renegades had this to face in exchange for scanty privileges and a freedom which was only nominal, since they could never leave the country save by flight.

Leaving out of the question those whose errands were chiefly or entirely missionary, whose numbers decreased as those of the Ransomers increased, the hardships endured by these splendid fellows were often little less than those of the captives. As years passed on, their circumstances did improve a little, but they were always looked upon as game to be exploited.

The sums paid as ransoms fluctuated with the prestige in Morocco of the nations to which the particular captives belonged—some faint echo of their prestige in Europe, as reported by the merchants, Redemptionist Fathers, and new arrivals. Some of the latter were not above crying up their own countries to lower their own price at the expense of others, since it was always the weakest country, or the one which appeared least able to retaliate or to enforce its demands, that was made to pay most. Mulai Ismâïl, in answer to the remonstrances of the French Trinitarian Fathers, who complained of his demanding so much more from them than from the Spaniards, replied, "It is not the same thing. The Spaniards cost us nothing to take; they are the chance comers who escape from their fortresses on our coast, who willingly submit to my chains. The French only yield at the last point, and sometimes after we have lost many men."

On the same authority we are told how some of the disappointed men who had been there for years, and whose turn had not yet come, grew so exasperated by hope deferred, that they waylaid the good fathers, and would have killed them but for the intervention of the Moorish police. The custom was to deliver the ransomed slaves free of charge at the port agreed upon, where they awaited a vessel. One can imagine with what bursting hearts they at last reached the coast and waited for the final step, for, without special reason and precautions, they were not permitted to approach the sea, and guards were on the watch for them. Even renegades were as strictly kept up country.



Digitized by Google

As specimens of varying prices paid, may be mentioned those arranged by France. In 1630, after the bombardment of Salli by Razelli, who concluded a treaty with its practically independent Rovers, that energetic commander, under instructions from Cardinal Richelieu, obtained all French slaves in the country for a few pieces of cloth, under threat of bombarding Saffi. He received, moreover, a remarkable letter, still extant, addressed to Louis XIII. The English Admiral Rainsborough, who followed at the sultan's request to subdue the people of Salli, received two hundred English in return for his assistance.

It was a fortunate thing that among other sources of income for their redemption one Thomas Betton, a Turkey merchant, left, by a will proved in 1725, half the income of £26,000 intrusted to the Ironmongers' Company for the purpose of ransoming British captives in Barbary, from which the Sultan made a demand of £17,000, and actually received £7,647, and so on year by year. It is quite as likely as not that some such bequest as this gave the name of "Morocco land," still borne by a huge building in the Cannongate of Edinburgh, to explain which Dr. Robert Brown unearthed some most romantic stories. "From a recess above the second floor projects the effigy of a 'Moor,' a black naked man, with a turban and necklace of beads," and over the alley passing beneath it there is a Latin legend bearing the date 1618.

The prestige of England was falling, and her ambassador, Sollicoffre, could only obtain the liberation of the one hundred and forty-four Englishmen whom he found in Morocco at 350 dols. a-head, to be paid in powder and shot. As he was unable to discharge the whole sum at once, and as the official who received what he did pay rebelled and kept the money, serious consequences were entailed; for when the British privateer, *Inspector*, was stranded in Tangier Bay twelve years later, its crew of eighty were carried into slavery as sureties for the payment of the whole account, the consul being powerless to help them. During the five years which intervened before King George arranged to ransom them, they suffered fearful hardships, being employed in erecting the kasbah of Bû Fakrán, and no less than twenty of them "turned Moors." About the time of Sollicoffre's mission, besides a "present of 40,000 dols., England agreed to pay no less than 1000 dols. for a captain, 800 dols. for an officer, and 600 dols. for each seaman, while Venice paid 700 dols. a-head. Then the tables turned, for we have Sidi Mohammed complaining to the French consul of the number of black slaves shipped by England from Agadîr, which he declared to be greater than that exported by all the other nations together.

But what is still more singular than that the European nations should so long have been content to redeem their subjects from the

Digitized by Google

Moors without question, is that they should actually have consented to secure immunity—or at least the promise of immunity—from the Salli rovers by the payment of tribute. Such a state of things is only to be accounted for by serious disorganisation and indifference at home, as well as by lamentable ignorance of those with whom they had to deal in Barbary. Although the tales of those who had been slaves here grew most numerous about the time that tribute became general, and although their narratives were often store houses of information, which should have corrected every false impression as to the condition of the Moorish nation and its real strength, the explanation of the supineness of Europe still appears to have been chiefly ignorance.

While most of the sufferers were but unlearned seamen, whose voices, even through the Press, were not widely heard, the general impression which their tales created on the minds of those who would most naturally read them, could not have been other than a highly-coloured exaggeration of the might and prowess, as well as of the inhumanity of the "barbarians"—as they were pleased to call them—at whose hands they had suffered so much. The numerous editions and translations through which many of these stories ran proclaim how widespread and how real was the interest which all these sufferings aroused. On the Continent, especially, the efforts of the Redemptionist Fathers—both in pulpit and in press—to collect the funds required for ransom, the processions of the ransomed captives, and their public thanksgivings, must have tended to enhance, beyond all reason, the awe in which the name of Moor was held, especially as the popular mind made no distinction between Moors, Algerians, Tunisians, Tripolitanes, or Turks.

As to the amounts which annually reached Morocco from Europe under the head of tribute—or to put it euphemistically, "presents for the maintenance of friendship"—it would be a useless task to search the records for the details, but the data which writers of the period have left available are of considerable interest. No regular tribute appears to have been paid until the terrible reign of Mulai Ismâïl had raised Moorish prestige to its height, a point at which it stood during the latter half of the eighteenth century, when, the wars which followed the tyrant's death being over, Morocco became a serious menace to Europe.

Meanwhile the sufferings of those who were enslaved were harrowing in the extreme. To use the words of a contemporary writer, Ockley, "If anything upon earth can possibly be supposed to afford us any representation of the torments of hell, it is certainly the cruel punishment inflicted on the poor Christians at Mequinez. The day never breaks, and the sun never rises, which affords not matter enough for the breaking of their hearts, and gives cause of new sorrows to arise in their souls. When they arise they have just reason to think that they shall

Digitized by Google

never more lie down again till laid in the dust; and when they lie down they have the least security of all men in the world that they shall ever arise again till the general resurrection. For though their lives and beings be in the Almighty's hands, as all others are, seeing that God hath subjected them to the rage, fury, and cruelty of a barbarous and bloodthirsty tyrant (who regards the life of his dogs more than theirs), they may well assure themselves that there is but a step, and that a narrow one, between them and death.

"How many poor Christian slaves hath he run through with lances, shot, thrown to the lions, and caused to be burned alive in burning limekilns? . . . And yet he is the best patron and protector that the Christian slaves have to depend upon. His terror defends them from the fury of his subjects, who, out of the fear and dread they have of him, dare not execute in full measure their cruel and cursed wrath upon his Christian slaves. . . .

"Their work consists in building, and providing all materials for it. Some must stand stamping earth mixed with lime and water . . . with a wooden stamper of about twelve or fourteen pounds weight, and that from the break of day till stars appear at night, without intermission or standing still. Others are busied in mixing and preparing this earth, some digging quarries, finding and breaking limestones, whilst others burn them; some are carrying baskets of earth on their heads, and some digging palmetto to burn lime; some are carters and go all day with waggons full of earth, drawn by six bulls and two horses, and at night must watch the beasts in the field, as well in winter as in summer; some are employed in making powder, others small arms; some sawing, cutting, cementing and erecting marble pillars; others there are whose business is to look after waterworks; the rest tend horses.

"Now all these (and if there be any otherwise employed) have their particular guardians, task-masters and drivers, who take such a narrow notice and careful inspection . . . that not a minute must be lost, nor so much time afforded as to eat their piece of black bread that is allowed them, but like Nehemiah's men, they must work with one hand while they put their coarse morsel of bread into their mouth with the other. Without doubt the bondage of the Israelites was hard, but it cannot be imagined . . . that it was equal to this servitude."

Such a picture as this, if unsupported by abundant independent testimony, might indeed be taken as the echo of the sufferers' version, naturally over-coloured, but the mass of evidence for every detail, and for much more than can in these days be stated in print, is overwhelming. It is only as a late survival of the Middle Ages that the story can be understood, for this was written in 1712, and it is necessary to read the narratives of those who escaped or were ransomed to

Digitized by Google

appreciate the full reality, and to perceive what changes even Morocco has undergone since then. That being the epoch which most nearly appeals to us as Englishmen—as well as to the other northern nations, who then suffered most—it is the fittest to portray at length, which it is possible to do from many first-hand descriptions.

At that time most of the European slaves in Mequinez, then the capital, were quartered under the twenty-four arches of a bridge between the town and the stables which the sultan had compelled them to build. The Spaniards occupied eleven of the arches, and the other nationalities the remainder, according to their numerical proportions. The Spaniards and French had chapels fitted up in their quarters, served by the Redemptionists and resident Franciscan priests, to whose self-oblivious labours the constancy of the majority was largely due. Their presence was the one bright spot in these suffering lives.

Of the life that the captives led we have ample but sorrowful details. The sun had hardly risen when their task-masters were at them to commence their labours, which have been sufficiently described The behaviour of these task-masters had this excuse at least, that they were answerable with their lives for the presence of their charges, who were often dragged to work when they ought to have been on a sick bed.

For food the captives were allowed a daily measure of black wheat or barley flour—often so discoloured and unpalatable from long keeping underground that even the dogs would not touch it; this, and an ounce of oil, which they were often fain to exchange for soup, since meat never came within their reach, sometimes they were reduced to subsistence on roots. If bread was given, it was only fourteen ounces; sometimes even water was distributed by measure.

When night had fallen, and they were at liberty to stretch their wearied and emaciated frames upon the ground, or on mats, if they possessed them, their one word of hope came from the chapel, whence, in accordance with the custom of the country, sounded, instead of a bell, a call to prayer, "*Ave Maria, Hermanos!*" In the plague time was established among them by the friars a "Third Order" of Franciscans, as a "Brotherhood of Pity," the annals of which are beyond all measure touching. Its funds were recruited from a tax on games of chance, and on the spirits which the sultan ordered, as he found they made the slaves work, the material being furnished by the Jews, and the distillation being in their own hands. When a slave had recourse to the friars it was customary, if he could, to bring some small coin, but a favourite present was a bottle of wine "for the mass."

Of course here and there individual slaves enjoyed better treatment, and it is not marvellous that under circumstances such as these mother-wit, if not cunning, should develop to a degree sufficient to enable the captives often to get the better of their masters, especially where wine

Digitized by Google

and women were concerned. Few particulars are more remarkable than the liberty which was allowed, in the homes of their masters, to the European captives, who were private property, for they were permitted access to the women's quarters, such as would never be granted to Moors, and veiling was considered needless before them. There were also women among the slaves, though happily not many, and the treatment they received at the hands of the Moors, when steadfast in their faith, was often of a nature not to be described.

Of the sufferings to which they were subjected Busnot wrote: "For the slightest faults they are impaled, burned alive, or hung by the feet over the mouth of a lime-kiln. The king often has them strangled; he passes loaded waggons over the bodies of others, and others still he has tossed into the air by four negroes, besides unnameable mutilations." Three to five hundred lashes was the least of punishments. One was burned for accidentally killing a Moor, and many were cast to the royal lions by Mulai Ismáïl and Mulai 'Abd Allah, both of whom were also fond of slaying them with their own hands with lance or scimitar. The former used to shoot them on the walls if halting at their work, and had quicklime applied to the heads he had broken, while to the latter is attributed a predeliction for standing them in a row beside a wall he was about to demolish, and letting it fall upon them.

About that period European slaves were to be seen for sale by auction on the Marrákesh market, just as negro slaves and cattle are to-day, and were subjected to the same humiliating examination. Six years later the treatment received by the crew of the *Inspector*, showed that things had in no way improved, and still later the prisoners of war taken at the unsuccessful attack of the French on Laraiche had terrible hardships to undergo before they were bought back at one thousand dollars a-head. Their sufferings were alleviated only by the hospital service organised by the officer to whose anonymous record our information is due.

At first sight it seems wonderful that more were not successful in escaping from such tyranny, but when one reads the narratives of those who did escape, little room is left for wonder, notwithstanding the comparative freedom with which Europeans were permitted to trade in the country, and the apparent opportunities afforded by the presence of their vessels in the Moorish ports. So close a watch was kept on the coast, that no one could get on board a vessel unless duly authorised; the foreign possessions were surrounded by cordons of guides, in some instances provided with bloodhounds wherewith to detect and pursue those who tried to pass them at night.

So terrible was the punishment meted out to those who had attempted and failed, that a man had to be driven to actual desperation before he would venture to risk so much on so slight a chance. Bas-

Digitized by Google

tinado without mercy, torture, amputated ears, were among the terrors in store. Yet there were some who braved them, travelling on foot by night and hiding by day, through districts infested by wild beasts more savage than their masters, suffering unheard-of hardships, and more often than not recaptured at the eleventh hour. Nevertheless, a few did reach Europe to tell the tale. Notwithstanding that even to be suspected of so doing meant death, there were Moors known as "metedores" or smugglers, who undertook to assist and guide the flight of captives under the inducement of large ransoms promised by the foreign friars and officials.

As soon as the escape of a slave was discovered, a táleb or scribe was summoned to murmur charms over his sleeping place or his old clothes, which were then tied up in a bundle, that he might never succeed in gaining his liberty. Sometimes a captive was allowed to bid for himself at auction, on undertaking before the consul to ransom himself, when letters were conveyed to his friends, requesting them to raise the money; but his lot was seldom the better for that.

When a party of Redemptionists arrived, they bargained for the slaves who had been longest there, but the Moors always tried to make them accept the oldest or those least capacitated for hard work; and one can understand the desperation of the younger captives when they saw how long they might have to wait for a chance.

Nor is it surprising that so many of them yielded to the strong temptation to "turn Moor," by doing which, although they were exempted from the hardest labour and were granted certain privileges, they were for ever precluded from hope of ransom, and became *ipso facto* subjects of the emperor. So much were renegades despised, however, being known to have "resigned themselves" from interest and not conviction, that they were seldom importuned by private masters to make the change. The sultans and authorities, on the contrary, did all they could to induce them to do so, making a great show of rejoicing when they yielded, and parading the convert on horseback. A Moorish name was then bestowed, together with a wife and some employment. The wife was almost invariably a negress, and it was not till the third or fourth generation that the family lost all Christian taint, or even the title of âlj—renegade—which, in some cases has been retained as a surname to the present time. A young Englishman, who, having yielded, afterwards recanted, was beheaded by the hand of the sultan, as for this crime death was the certain penalty. It was only in 1814 that Christian slavery in Morocco was abolished by treaty.

Mr. C. E. Maurice (Vice-President) moved, and the

Digitized by Google

Rev. W. Urwick seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was unanimously carried.

In replying, Mr. Meakin stated that if he could find a companion he was anxious to start for Fez on a six or eight weeks' tour at Easter. If any gentleman was willing to join him, he hoped he would let him know.

The Hon. Secretary explained the reason of this extra meeting. It was arranged so that they might have the paper before Mr. Meakin's departure. At the same time he stated that it was not the intention of the Council to have as a general thing subjects for lectures foreign to Hampstead.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed on the motion of Mr. E. E. Newton, seconded by Mr. W. H. Watts.

Digitized by Google

## Ordinary Meeting, 17th March, 1899.

ON Friday evening, 17th March, 1899, Sir Richard Temple, Bart. (Vice-President), presided at a numerously attended meeting of the Society held at Stanfield House, when Mr. George Maryon Wilson, a son of the late and brother of the present Lord of the Manor of Hampstead —and for ten years Steward of the Manor—delivered an interesting address on "The Manor of Hampstead: a Sketch of Copyholds."

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that the countries of the British Isles had won a success, civil and political, unequalled by any nationality; and it was well that now and again they should look back on themselves and trace the means by which their wondrous fabric and polity had been founded and had grown, and had been compacted and cemented, from century to century. The name of the lecturer was well known and happily remembered by all old and well-informed residents of the parish. The family of Wilson won celebrity during the wars of the Commonwealth, and had held the manor of Hampstead during the last century and a half, in which Hampstead had the most glorious period in its history.



Digitized by Google

Mr. George Maryon Wilson remarked :—

I think it may not be out of place, and possibly of interest to those whom I am addressing to-night, if I trace shortly the origin of the Manor of Hampstead and its early history, even at the risk of imparting what is already known to some of my hearers, bearing in mind that I am covering what I may term strictly antiquarian ground. To take the name itself of "Hampstead," to commence with, we find that it was originally spelt "ham-stede" at the time of the Domesday survey, the present "p" in the first syllable being a modern addition which will scarcely be found before the seventeenth century, and was not universally used until the eighteenth. That "ham-stede," even at this early date, was no unusual name, is clear from the fact that Domesday book records two Ham-stedes in Berkshire, another in Kent, a fourth in Hampshire, and a fifth in Essex. The name may be taken to signify "home-stead," that is, the immediate precinct of a family residence with its appurtenances, "ham" being the house or home, and "stede" the site or place of it. Although this translation is not supported by any authority among Saxon writers, yet it may fairly be assumed to have been used in this sense from the fact of its having so descended to us, and the word "ham-stede" to imply not only the site of a house but also of a village or a farm. There is considerable ground for extending this meaning to it from the character or local circumstances of Hampstead itself at the time it received its appellation, for it then took the form of a small farm of 500 or 600 acres, containing a few miserable hovels for the tillers of the earth as its only evidence of habitation. So much for the origin of the name. Now to take a glance at the early history of the Manor. If we are to believe in the genuineness of ancient charters we find that the Manor derives its source from a charter of King Edgar the Peaceable, who was not living after the year 975—the actual date is not fixed—by which he gave to his minister "Mangoda," a name which may have meant "the goodman," for "Goodman" as a proper name is not unknown to us now, in consideration of his trusty services, a certain spot of country of five cassati in the place commonly called "Aet-Hamstede" in perpetual inheritance, so that he might hold the same with all its appurtenances as meadow, pasture, and wood, during his own life, with power to assign as he chose at his death. The The land was to be exempted from all territorial burdens except the "trinoda necessitas," or provision for a military expedition, and construction of bridges and fortresses. In the event of anyone daring to divert the donation from this channel there was a direction in the charter that he was to be excommunicated, followed by a very strong reference to eternal punishment, the companionship of Judas, and other terrors, unless he retrieved his iniquity by ample reparation. The

Digitized by Google

charter gives the boundaries in the Saxon style, with corroboration by thirty-four witnesses.

With regard to the character of the charter itself I may point out that it conferred, not a pure freehold of inheritance such as many of the Saxon charters did, but in effect an estate for life, with power to assign to anyone after death in perpetual inheritance—analagous somewhat to the modern devise in the case of an estate tail to the last remainder man for life, "with remainder to his heirs general for ever." It was therefore an estate which radically differed from a pure freehold in the sense that the tenant for life had apparently no power to alienate before his death, while, in the event of his dying intestate, it would not pass to his heirs. This, seemingly, must have happened in the case of Mangoda, as the land evidently escheated to the Crown, for we find that in the year 986 it was granted by King Ethelred to the Church of St. Peter at Westminster under the name of five "mansiunculæ"—"mansiunculæ" being taken to be the diminutive of "mansio," and to mean cottages—at Ham-stede, and it was afterwards confirmed to the Church by King Edward the Confessor as five hydes of land at Ham-stede. There can be little doubt that these five hydes are the same as the five cassati in Edgar's charter and the five mansiunculæ in King Ethelred's, all three terms being taken to represent the same meaning, expressing acreage for the principle of distribution to families. Calculating the hyde at about 100 or 120 acres, the quantity of land in occupation must have been about 500 or 600 acres. If we refer to the survey of Domesday, taken almost immediately after the Conquest, under the head of the Manor of Ham-stede, it is there stated that in the whole it is worth fifty shillings, while later, in the time of King Edward the Confessor, it was of the value of one hundred shillings.

There is nothing of note to be found in the next 150 years, which brings us to the year 1157, when we find that the Manor was confirmed to the Abbey of Westminster with other estates by Pope Adrian the Fourth, and so continued without any remarkable feature until about 1222, when one of the abbots of Westminster proceeded, for his own posthumous glorification, to devote a certain sum of forty shillings from the Manor to the bodily comfort of the poor on the occasion of each anniversary of his death. A later abbot applied the same beautiful principle in favour of his anniversary to the whole produce of the Manor of Hampstead, added to another manor. This institution of anniversary celebration taking the form of contributions from the convent kitchen, seems later to have become such a heavy charge on the Manor that Pope Alexander the Fourth was appealed to, with the result that the abbots were directed to use their discretion to moderate these functions according to the deserts of the deceased abbot—which seems later to have figured at about ten marks. I do not know whether this

Digitized by Google

sum indicates that the quality of the abbot had declined in proportion!

The next hundred years are chiefly significant for the addition of the Manor of Belsize to the Abbey of Westminster, till we come to the twelfth year of Henry the Fourth's reign, when the villages of Ham-stede and Hendon were assigned under the great seal to Sir Henry Scrope—afterwards Lord Scrope of Masham—for the lodging and entertainment of his retinue during his attendance upon the king in Parliament and Council, in order that these villages should not be made over to any other person by the king's harbinger, whose duty it was to ride one stage ahead of the king to find provision for his Court. This assignment is worth noticing from the fact that the Parliament and Council, like the Court, were evidently considered as part of the Royal household, followed the king wherever he went, and were provided for by him like unto the modern domestic.

The period of monastic jurisdiction, as I may call it, now draws to a close, for with the dissolution of monasteries by Henry the Eighth, we next find the Manor in the hands of the Bishop of Westminster—one Dr. Thomas Thirlby—consecrated bishop in 1540, on whose bishopric it was settled with the other manors belonging to the dissolved abbey. In the course of nine years this prelate had alienated the land to such an extent that, as Collier tells us in his Ecclesiastical History: "there was scarce anything left to maintain the post of a bishop." According to another authority (Heylin) the process of conveying away estates, for which at most they were only tenants for life, was sometimes regarded as a merit in Churchmen at that period, and for this reason we are told that Thirlby was preferred to the See of Norwich on the bishopric of Westminster being reduced to a deanery in 1549—a position it has apparently maintained ever since. Two years later—namely, in 1551—we find the first step taken towards the severance of the Manor from the Church, for in that year the young king Edward the Sixth granted it with two other manors—which were also part of the late bishopric of Westminster—to Sir Thomas Wroth, Kt., their value being estimated at £65 15s. This Sir Thomas was, it would seem, in high favour with the king, for he not only knighted him, but bestowed much wealth and honour upon him. When Queen Mary came to the throne Sir Thomas fled to Strasburg, not returning to England till after her death, when he was received by Elizabeth with favour, and by her entrusted with various State duties. On his death the Manor passed to his son Robert, and then to his grandson, and eventually left the family of Wroth by being sold in 1620 to Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards Lord Campden, in whose family it continued nearly a century. This Lord Campden was succeeded by his son-in-law, Sir Edward Noel, whose hospitality to James the First gained him a

Digitized by Google

peerage by the title of Lord Noel, and in the troubled times of Charles the First he threw in his lot with the Royal cause, which was afterwards espoused by his son Baptist, who succeeded him in 1643, and who raised at his own expense a troop of horse and company of foot at the King's garrison of Belvoir. On the final triumph of the Roundheads he was of course called to account as a Royalist, and his estates forfeited—which presumably included the Manor of Hampstead. He was, however, allowed to compound for them by paying £9000 to the sequestrators and settling £150 a year on the Commonwealth Ministry, £50 of which was devoted towards increasing the maintenance of the minister of Hampstead. This Lord Noel lived to see the Restoration, when his services were recognised by the lieutenancy of the County of Rutland being conferred upon him. His eldest son—who became the first Earl of Gainsborough—seems likewise to have done good service to his king, as he was rewarded by Charles the Second with a baronetage in his father's lifetime. The youngest daughter of this first Lord Gainsborough (Lady Elizabeth Norton) was by her own choice buried in Hampstead Churchyard, with this epitaph inscribed on an unassuming monument, "Her virtues appeared in every part of her life, her humility even in her grave, which she chose in this place." This epitaph strikes me as scarcely conveying a very high compliment to Hampstead! The next change we find in the ownership of the Manor is in 1707, when Sir William Langhorne—a wealthy East India merchant—purchased it of the third Earl of Gainsborough, and from this time it became closely connected with the Manor of Charlton in Kent, which also belonged to Sir William. Sir William married, as his second wife, the daughter of his friend Dr. Warren, to whom he had given the living of Charlton, and the doctor appears to have resided like a domestic chaplain in Sir William's house. A rather amusing tale is told of this Dr. Warren in connection with Sir William's disposition of the Hampstead Manor, the doctor bearing the character of a mighty hunter, not of foxes, but of legacies. Coming one day into Sir William's study, the latter remarked to him, "Sir, I have just been making my will." "Have you?" cried the doctor; "well, what have you done for us?" Sir William complacently replied, "Oh, I have made you thirteenth in remainder for these manors." Thirteenth in remainder," rejoined the doctor in a disappointed tone. "Is that all? Sir, I would not thank you for it." Sir William took him at his word, dashed out the clause, and the intended devisee lived long enough to see with mortification the ninth, tenth, and eleventh, if not the twelfth, remainders expire. The Manors of Hampstead and Charlton continued to go side by side from that day till they eventually passed to Mrs. Margaret Maryon, a distant relation of Sir William's, and through

Digitized by Google

her by marriage to Gen. Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, a direct ancestor of the present Lord of the Manor.

So much for the history of the Manor. Now to touch shortly on its demesne lands. They appear in these early days to have occupied some 400 or 500 acres of the richest land in the parish, and to have lain along the western side of the hill from Child's Hill north to Belsize south, while the old Manor House stood on the north side of West-end Lane, and must be taken to be the house referred to in an Act of Henry the Eighth concerning the conduits of London—rather what we should call in these days a Water Company's Act—as "the manor place of Ham-stede." The Manor Farm appears to have been in the possession of Mr. Thomas Pool—I am speaking of about the end of last century—who pulled down the old Manor House and built a substantial brick residence upon the spot; and here the Manor Courts were held until Pool removed to a smaller house on the other side of the road, and the Courts were removed with him. The Whitsuntide Court, we are told at the beginning of this century was held in the actual farmhouse (on the south side of West-end Lane) on the other side of the road, late Pool's, and the Christmas Court in the public-house on the Heath called Jack Straw's Castle. These Courts were called, as at this day, "A Court Leet and General Court Baron and Customary Court," held on the Monday before the Feast of Pentecost, and, secondly, "A General Court Baron and Customary Court," held usually within a month or six weeks of the Nativity. This closes my sketch of the history of the Manor of Hampstead, and I will now endeavour to give you a brief insight into the practice of Manor Courts, and will then introduce you to the origin of copyholds and the customs and practices which govern them; for they are largely, I think, regarded as an old time institution, identified chiefly in the public mind with heriots as their important incident and the Lord of the Manor as a title which, though high-sounding, conveys but little practical meaning to the many. Historical personage though I have already shown the Lord of the Manor to be, he is a very real factor even at the present time, when Parish Councils and their allies rule the parishes of England with all their attendant machinery; and he is bound to play a considerable part in the future of these Councils, having proved already, in their present brief term of existence, an element in the local machine of self-government which cannot be ignored.

Dating from the bygone ages through which I have already taken you, and which represent an ancient title indeed, the Lord of the Manor, though now stripped of his feudal power and not exercising the almost sovereign sway of past ages, still presents a very real force in the village life of to-day. For instance, he is closely concerned with Parish Councils in their relation to village greens, recreation grounds, questions

Digitized by Google

as to roadside wastes, and sometimes rights of way, for, since the creation of these Councils many questions have arisen concerning alleged rights over village greens and the powers of the local Council to deal with them as such, when, on investigation, it is often found that the so-called "green" is really waste of the manor equally with the strips of grass adjoining the highways, over which herbage rights are from time to time claimed by the local authority. Commons, again, within the manor are apt to be considered as public property, and to be dealt with as such, without regard to the rights which may exist over them on the part of the Lord of the Manor and the commoners holding under him. The Courts still held in his name, though deprived of the power which they possessed in the days when village stocks were much *en evidence*, and the homage were duly bidden in the charge delivered to them by the steward, as is the case in at least one manor to this day, to proceed to the "arresting of felons, pursuing of hues and cries according to law, and apprehending vagabonds, rogues, and sturdy beggars," are still an institution which time has not by any means obliterated. To touch briefly on these Courts, they take three forms, the two better known being the General Court Baron and the Customary Court already referred to, often held together, the first-named being strictly the Court for the freeholders of the manor as distinct from the Customary Court, which concerns the copyholders only, and, thirdly, the Court Leet, which is of a criminal character, being held for the purpose of dealing with offences requiring prompt attention, such as trespasses in the manor, nuisances and such-like. Annexed to this Court Leet is the "view of Frank-Pledge"—a symbol of the ancient system under which the householders of every tything were pledges or mutual bail for the good behaviour of each other. These Courts are all held under the direction of the steward, who thus discharges the functions of a judge to a great extent. One of their features was the yearly appointment of constables or headboroughs, whose *rôle* really constituted them the guardians of the peace in the manor, while the homage—to give the ancient title for the members constituting the Court, in fact the Manor Jury—consisting chiefly of the copyholders of the manor, were duly summoned, sworn and charged by the steward, and thus completed the composition of the Court. To them was entrusted all presentments, whether of waste or trespass, or other offences against the customs of the manor. These customs and rights, especially in country manors, are retained with much precision to the present day. The Court, which is held with open doors, to signify the open Court required by ancient usage, is summoned by notices published on the doors of all the churches and chapels in the manor, the date being so fixed as to include three previous Sundays, the same day of the week in the same month being still adhered to in some



Digitized by Google

manors with almost religious observance. It must of course be understood throughout this sketch that considerable allowance is to be made for the customs and practices of each manor varying widely, as it is upon these customs that the procedure of each manor is based, exemplified by the saying handed down through long ages, and recognised in all the judgments of the Courts, that "custom is the life of copyholds." Resuming with the Manor Court, on the the day itself the homage, varying in number with the nature of the Court, is sworn and the same charge administered to them as of yore, when they are dismissed to their duties, which at the present day they discharge by retaining their seats (this savours of an Irishism) and endorsing the proclamations announced by the bailiff of the Court, besides making such presentments as may be necessary, under the direction of the steward, of the deaths which have occurred in the Manor since the last Court, three proclamations being the full number for each death, between the second and third of which the new copyholder has to be admitted, the Lord being entitled to a forfeiture of the property after the last proclamation has been made without admission taken. As a practical illustration of this I am tempted to relate an amusing incident which happened in the Manor of Hampstead itself some three or four years ago, and which some of you may have noticed in the daily papers described as "the forfeiture for want of an heir case" in the matter of Dove's copyholds. The last tenant of these copyholds, which represented a small piece of ground, was one Henry Joseph Dove, who died some three or four years previously in London intestate, and the three proclamations of his death were duly made at three successive Courts, as required by the custom of the manor already noticed, and still no claimant appeared. The solicitor acting in the matter was using his best endeavour to discover an heir to the late Henry Joseph, and I had no reason to doubt his earnestness—in fact, I was aware that he had a pecuniary interest in the late copyholder. As the steward of the manor I was appealed to, to give more time and not to exercise the Lord's right of escheat until the fullest search and inquiry in every possible direction had been made. I readily assented to this, and gave full indulgence, but time went by and still no trace of any relations to the dead man could be found, so that the Court Rolls could only record the sad fact of the demise of a certain Henry Joseph Dove, and no one to succeed him as a copyholder of the Manor of Hampstead in respect of that small piece of property. The day came, however, when the spell was broken, for I received a communication from a certain clergyman in Hampshire to the effect that he was acting on behalf of one of his parishioners—a Miss Mary Ann Epiphania Dove—as a claimant to the vacant copyholds, and enclosing at the same time formal notice of her claim. In due course followed, as a contribution from the lady

Digitized by Google

herself, an extract from a pedigree in the family Bible, which represented her to be the eldest child of the youngest brother of the late Henry Joseph—in other words, her uncle—the intermediate uncles, with one exception, being all buried and satisfactorily disposed of. That one exception was an uncle who had gone to Australia some thirty years back, and had not since been heard of. He therefore was to be taken as buried, and the path to the succession of Miss Mary Ann Epiphania was thus made smooth. Now I am quite aware that such a name should by itself carry conviction with it, especially in conjunction with a family Bible; but I am afraid I must suffer from incredulity—it is perhaps the complaint of a lawyer—for I was unkind enough to require sundry certificates of death and other prosaic facts, quite out of keeping I confess, with this little piece of romance, and was further rude enough to decline to give admission to the lady until some little evidence was forthcoming in support of the family Bible, which, with every respect, I could not accept as conclusive. Well, to abbreviate the story, which in its conclusion has always, to my mind, savoured somewhat of a chapter from Charles Reade, the certificates were not forthcoming, no further evidence was produced, and Miss Mary Ann Epiphania was still in the cold outside the Court Rolls, when again the scene changed, and the whole problem was solved by the discovery of the Australian uncle, very much alive though distinctly old and not in affluent circumstances, in Dover workhouse. He succeeded in satisfying me as to his identity, and I admitted him in due course to his elder brother's copyholds, waiving the Lord's right of escheat, which had been suspended all this time, and so the chapter closed, and with it the appearance of Miss Mary Ann Epiphania and the family Bible.

To resume with the practice of the manor. Presentments are also made of any trespass committed in the manor, leases granted without license from the Lord, cutting timber without his sanction, and other notices. These admissions in many manors take place at the Court itself, and present a scene of the new tenant clasping one end of a rod—possibly the office ruler—at the other end of which the steward is to be found, as a symbol of admission "to have and to hold of the Lord by the rod at the will of the Lord according to the custom of the manor"—words which we shall notice later; while in other manors the tenant is admitted at a special Court held by the steward for the purpose. On parting with the property under an absolute surrender, as it is termed—though old process is available, termed a bargain and sale—the same form is observed, while any mortgage of it also comes before the steward as a conditional surrender, the documents for all these purposes being prepared by him. It may, perhaps, be interesting to give here very shortly the practice which prevails with regard to the taking of admissions generally. Whoever is entitled under the will of the late



Digitized by Google

copyholder to his property—assuming he died testate—the devisee, as he is termed, whether taking absolutely or in trust, is required by the steward to furnish a copy of such will, with the original probate, to enable him to prepare the admission of the new tenant, in which the material words of the devise must be recited; while, in the event of the deceased copyholder having died intestate, on the heir at law claiming admission to the property, the steward is entitled to demand from him a statutory declaration as to his heirship, supported by certificates of his parents' marriage and his own birth. I may also add that the mortgagee of copyholds can claim admission to them in default of the principal and interest due under the mortgage being paid when due, in which case he would take admission under a forfeited conditional surrender, as it is termed. Where the tenant is not admitted in person, but by attorney, no power of attorney is strictly necessary, the exception being the case of admission under an absolute surrender already referred to, when, from the fact that an interest is being parted with in the property which is the subject of the transaction, such a power is rendered obligatory. So much for administration and practice.

Before passing on to the various customs to be found, let us take a glance at the word "manor" itself and all that it implies. "Manor" derives its name from the Latin word *manendo*, meaning abiding there, because the Lord usually resided there. It represents an estate in fee simple in a tract of land granted by the sovereign to a subject—usually of some importance—in consideration of certain services to be performed. The manor in feudal times seems to have consisted of three parts. First, the *tenem entales*—our "tenements" of the present day—or that part which was granted out to the Lord's free tenants, who held it upon the terms of rendering him such regular and certain service, and were called the freehold tenants of the manor, or freeholders. Their interest was a life interest at least, as being the smallest within the dignity of a free man to accept. Second, the *dominicales*, or that part of the manor which the Lord reserved for his dwelling or private purposes—that part, in fact, which in modern phrase he "kept in hand"—hence the term "demesnes." And, lastly, the barren lands remaining, and forming what we now know as the wastes of the manor, which served as a grazing ground for the cattle of both Lord and tenants. In this original manorial system made up of these three parts, the copyholders had apparently no place, and they seem to have come into existence in this way. The "villeins" or slaves, whom the Lord kept to till his own demesnes—the part of a manor I have just described as being kept for himself—were rewarded for their services, or at any rate were granted, as a means of subsistence, small plots of the demesne to cultivate on their own account, but upon the terms of their still giving the Lord the amount of labour which he required

Digitized by Google

for the rest of the demesne, or some portion of the produce. These grants of these small plots were only to be held at the will of the Lord, and were determinable at his pleasure. Gradually, however, custom or the practice of the manor came to regulate the condition of these "villeins" or slaves, both as regards their services or the amount of produce they had to contribute, and also the duration of their interest. Their holding, instead of being "at the will of the Lord" simply, in time came to be "at the will of the Lord according to the custom of the manor" and as the grants to them were made at a Manor Court, and were entered by the Lord's steward upon the roll or record of the Court's proceedings, they came next to be called holders by copy of Court Roll, or copyholders. The Lord's claim to their services or produce then gradually ceased, and took the form of a fixed small rent—the quit-rent which we now know. Thus they were put upon a definite, distinct footing, though differing in several material respects from the freehold tenants of the manor; for, while their position still depended upon the custom of the particular manor of which they held, that of the freeholder was always to be ascertained by reference to the general law of the realm. It is true that time gradually reduced these customs to a general character of uniformity through the influence of the Law Courts, yet that "custom is the life of copyholds" was as undeniable then as it is now. Again, to conclude the distinction between the copyhold and freehold tenants of the manor, the Lord has, with regard to the freeholder, no estate in the freehold lands of his manor, for the Lordship or Lord's claim to rent and services in respect of those lands does not amount to an estate, while the lordship in the case of the copyholder vests in the Lord an estate in fee simple in the land, which the law did not consider affected even at the later period when the copyholders' interest became, as we have seen, a permanent one. I may add, however, that, though there is this wide margin between them, they have one strong point in common, and that is as regards their duration, for the same language which in a grant confers on a freeholder an estate for life, for years, or for ever, as the case may be, has been held to convey a similar estate in the case of the copyholder. This view of copyholds springing from the "villein" tenure, as I have sketched it, is supported by such an authority as Mr. Justice Blackstone, for in his Commentaries that distinguished judge comes to the conclusion "that copyholders are in truth no other but villeins who, by a long series of immemorial encroachments on the Lord, have at last established a customary right to those estates which before were held absolutely at the Lord's will." Manors existed in their present form early in the eleventh century, as we have already seen, and in a very similar form they relate to a much more distant antiquity. There is no ground for

Digitized by Google

supposing that the number of legal manors was ever much increased after the Norman Conquest in the settled parts of England. Although fresh tenures might be created, the right to hold a new Court was a matter of Royal prerogative, and after a time it was held that even the king could not make a new Court, for, to quote the words of the great authority Coke, "matters which depend upon the continuance of time come not within the compass of the king's prerogative."

To take the copyholds now. As I have already sketched their origin, as a part of the manor, they are properly to be divided into three kinds, namely first, copyholds proper, or what I may term, for the sake of clearness, pure copyholds, which are described as "parcel of the manor held at the will of the Lord according to the custom of the manor; second, customary freeholds, or customary holds, also "parcel of the manor and held according to the custom of the manor," but not "at the will of the Lord." Herein lies the distinction between these customary freeholds and the pure copyholds first mentioned. The customary freeholds are to be found largely in the County of Sussex, and were at one time considered to be of a freehold nature, but a legal decision in 1717 (the Bishop of Winchester *v.* Knight) settled that they were of the nature of copyholds, and that the freehold inheritance is in the Lord of the Manor and not in the tenant. The third class are called "tenant right estates," which are really the customary freeholds of the northern parts of England, being found largely in a part of Lancashire, in the south-west of Durham and Northumberland, in Westmorland, and the whole of Cumberland.

We now come to the different customs regulating succession to these copyholds. Foremost among them we find Borough-English or the right of the youngest son to claim admission to the property in preference to all his elder brethren, which prevails to this day and is to be found largely in the southern counties of England, especially in Sussex, where the principle is extended under the term of "junior right" in favour of collateral branches. Hence not only the youngest son, being in the direct degree, but also nephews would take under it. So much is this the case in Sussex that it is looked upon as almost the common law of the county, and in the Rape of Lewes it is nearly universal. Borough-English was so-called in distinction to the law of descent prevailing in the towns under the Norman Law, and we find, even as late as the year 1713, that the town of Nottingham was divided into the English borough and the French borough—in the one real property descending to the youngest in "Burgh-Engloyes," or Borough-English; in the other, to the eldest by the ordinary law which they termed "Burgh-Francoyes." Another equally curious form of tenure is that of "gavel-kind," by which all the sons of the

Digitized by Google

late copyholder are entitled to admission in equal degrees. The meaning of the term is said to be "land of the kind which pays rent," gavol signifying rent. It is a tenure which is to be found chiefly, if not entirely, in the County of Kent, and is so clearly recognised that when lands arereleased from its operation that they are said to be "disgavelled." The widow, too, of the late copyholder is entitled in many manors to an interest in the copyhold under the custom of "free tench," which gives her a claim to a portion—generally one-third of the property of which her husband died possessed—while a corresponding right in favour of the husband, supposing him to be the survivor, is to be found under the term of "tenancy by curtsey." To refer once more to gavel-kind in this connection, another feature of it is that the widow or widower is entitled to have half the land for dower or curtesy respectively until a second marriage, the widower taking his customary estate by the curtesy whether there had been children born of the marriage or not. Land held under this tenure was also not liable to escheat for felony. The chief distinction between gavel-kind and Borough-English lands—which are governed by the same rules—may be said to lie in the quantity of land taken by the heir, for in gavel-kind each son as heir takes an equal part, while in Borough-English the youngest son takes the whole as heir. The custom of Borough-English, or other similar customs, is not strictly confined to the son who is youngest at the death of his father, for a posthumous son will be entitled to the copyholds, even though the son who was youngest at the death of his father has been admitted and taken possession. Customs of this nature vary greatly and take many and strange forms. For instance, in the manors of Dorking and Milton in Surrey, the youngest brother, where the tenant has no sons, is admitted to the exclusion of his other brothers. In other manors again—it will be noticed that they are chiefly in the metropolitan area—the principle of "junior right" is extended to females as well as to males, and this is so in the manors of Fulham, Wimbledon, Barnes, and Richmond. Again, in other manors, there are two, or three kinds of copyhold lands, with a different rule of descent applying to each. For instance, at Rotherfield, in Sussex, there are three kinds of land called "assart," "farthing-land," and "cotman-land." "Assart land" in this district is the name by which the copyhold lands which have been reclaimed from the forest waste are known. To "assart" land the eldest son is heir, to "farthing" land the youngest son, and, in default of sons, the youngest daughter; while the "cotman" lands fall to the youngest son, but in default of a son are divided among all the daughters. In Pevensey, too, in the case of freehold land, there are found three different tenures, of which the first goes to the common law heir (assynt-land, etc.), and the others to the youngest

Digitized by Google

son. Again, too, the special custom is found to apply only to copyholds in a particular district in a manor, Framfield, Mayfield, and Wadhurst in Sussex, being instances of this. Lastly, local customs sometimes give a preference, in default of sons, to the youngest daughter, and sometimes to the eldest, and traces of this are to be found in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham, and much nearer home, at Chertsey and Farnham in Surrey; and it may be noted that all these local customs of descent extend to estates tail as well as fee simple inheritances.

Curious as all these various customs undeniably are, I have lately been told of a manor, on the authority of a learned friend, who is himself a copyholder of it, which I think you will agree takes the strangest form of all. This is the manor of old Paris Garden at Blackfriars. The manor belonged at one time to the Abbey of Bermondsey, which suffered dissolution with the rest, a fairly large manor, consisting now of about 150 copyholders, a good deal of it having been enfranchised by the Chatham and Dover and South-Eastern Railways, who both have lines through it, and also by the Metropolitan Board of Works in order to enable Southwark Street to be made. The copyholders are also the lords of the manor, a startling combination; and here it is the custom to hold two half-yearly Courts, at each of which follows a dinner. The balance of the fines from admissions and licenses, etc., after deducting the expenses of the said dinner, is then divided equally among all the copyholders attending the Court, the roll being called at the Court, a treasurer appointed, and his name signed by each copyholder on leaving, and share of the fees then handed to him by the treasurer, coupled with an invitation to the dinner. With regard to the lady copyholders of this manor, it is the custom to send them half-a-sovereign in lieu of their attending the Court. These payments to copyholders attending the Court have only been made since 1819. Before that time they were sometimes called upon for a subscription to pay expenses. I may add that each copyholder has a vote for the Wimbledon Division of Surrey as a "freeholder," the copyholders as a body being the cestinque trustees of the freehold.

Touching the manor of Hampstead, there are not, so far as I am aware, from a ten years' experience as its steward, any specially curious customs or incidents such as I have been describing, though I notice in Watkin's book on copyholds—which purports to give the peculiar customs of most of the well-known manors—that certain customs, or more strictly speaking, points of practice, are ascribed to the manor, which are to be found only in Mr. Watkin's book, and certainly not in the Court Rolls themselves. I may, however, add, as a point of some interest, that the Manor of Hampstead has been responsible in

Digitized by Google

the past for furnishing nearly all—I am almost tempted to say all—of the leading decisions on the principal points of copyhold law.

Mr. George Maryon Wilson next gave a description and explanation of "heriots." "Heriot," he said, represented a tribute from the vassal to his lord towards his war strength, as the Danish derivation implied—"heregeat," provision for an army. The two branches, heriot custom and heriot service, were defined, heriot custom being a heriot due on the death or alienation of every tenant according to the custom prevailing within a certain manor, and heriot service being due on the death of a tenant by special reservation in the grant or lease, and amounting to little more than a mere rent founded on ancient tenure. The payment of the heriot was generally the best beast of the tenant, which became the property of the lord on the death or alienation of the tenant, but which was mostly commuted for at the present day in the form of two-thirds of the value of the beast. The interesting paper was brought to a close with the story of the celebrated race-horse Smolensko, which was unsuccessfully claimed as a heriot by the Lord of the Manor of Wickes Park in Essex.

Mr. James Hepburn, foreman of the Manor Court, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson.

Rev. S. B. Burnaby, in seconding, said that the paper was full of the most learned research, and but for intimate knowledge of the subject, would have been enormously difficult to put together.

Rev. W. Urwick supported the motion.

Mr. E. E. Newton asked if Mr. Wilson could enlighten them as to the connection of Jack Straw's Castle with the Manor, and inquired if the courts were open to the public.

Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., asked when the earliest customal or definition of the customs of the Manor was held.

Mr. Wilson said he could not find any enlightenment as to the name of Jack Straw's Castle. The courts were open to the public. There was no record of the early customs of the Manor of Hampstead, even in the earliest records dating back to the fifteenth century.

Digitized by Google

The Rev. S. B. Burnaby said that as regarded the fine of £50 a year for the benefit of the minister of Hampstead, made on Lord Noel, it was worth noting that not a halfpenny of that was ever paid to the minister, as Lord Noel died in prison without paying the fine.

Mr. Wilson said he must agree with Mr. Burnaby to this extent, that he could not produce the receipt.

The Chairman added his thanks for the interesting lecture. He did not think they would ever ascertain the real meaning of the name Jack Straw's Castle.

The vote was carried by acclamation, Mr. Wilson replying suitably.

Mr. Maryon Wilson moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which Mr. Talfourd Ely seconded, and this was carried unanimously.

In reply, the Chairman said he was more than rewarded by the learned and intelligent interest of the audience. So endless were the materials of historical interest in connection with Hampstead, that he hardly thought that anyone would ever get to the bottom of them. He also expressed his high appreciation of the work of the Hon. Secretary.

Digitized by Google

## Special Meeting, 11th April, 1899.

ON Tuesday evening, 11th April, 1899, the members of the Society assembled by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ridley Bax, at Ivy Bank, Haverstock Hill, when Mr. A. Ridley Bax, F.S.A., gave a paper on Monumental Brasses, illustrated by a large collection of examples which covered the walls of the Music Room, others being shown in the Reception Hall and Lobby—(a list of these will be found at the end of these notes)—whilst many more, mounted on rolls, were displayed on a frame specially made for the purpose.

After a brief introduction and defining a "brass" from an antiquary's point of view, the lecturer said :—

The three principal forms of monumental effigies in the British Isles are sculptures in stone or marble, incised slabs and brasses.

Instances of the first class were familiar to all in our Cathedrals and Parish Churches; as examples of the second, incised slabs, rubbings of a priest from Carisbrook, I.W., and of a knight from Brading in the same island, were exhibited.

Brasses have proved more durable than other memorials; some of them have for nearly six centuries preserved their original accuracy of outline and shading. Another advantage over other monuments is the small space they take up compared with a sculptured tomb in a church. Shakespeare alludes to the monumental brass in "Henry V.," Act iv., Sc. 3.

Inscriptions on brasses fixing the date of decease of the persons commemorated are valuable, but inscriptions are not always a safe



Digitized by Google

guide, as owing to so-called "restorations" and other changes in parish churches they have often been shifted from the original brass to one to which they never belonged; for instance, there is a brass to a lady at Horley in Surrey, *circa* 1420, with an inscription to Joan Fenner, 1516. The only true criterion is the style of workmanship, which the student learns to know gradually.

Reverting to slabs. After the Norman Conquest, to the simple cross and inscription on an incised slab began to be added, some device which showed the profession or calling of the deceased, such as a chalice or book for a priest; a sword, shield, or bow for a warrior; a horn for a hunter, shears for a clothier or woman.

In the twelfth century an attempt was made to portray the figure of the person commemorated by an effigy in low relief on the coffin lid —examples occur at Westminster Abbey and at Salisbury. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it became common to represent the face and the upper part of the figure either above the cross or in its head. Very early flat effigies of knights are found at Avenbury, Hereford; St. Bride's, Glamorgan; and Ashington, Somerset.

The art of enamelling metals seems to have been introduced from Byzantium through Venice into Western Europe at the close of the tenth century; it was called Limoges enamel from the town of that name, and was first employed for sacred vessels, crosses, pastoral staves, and in time was applied to brasses. Examples in this country are on the monuments to William, Earl of Pembroke, 1296 (probably of foreign execution), at Westminster Abbey, and Edward the Black Prince, at Canterbury, 1376, and on the shields around it.

It seems probable that enamelled plates of metal were employed first for sepulchral memorials before the simple brass alone was used for that purpose.

From the size and character of the foreign examples we may fairly assume that brasses were first laid down on the Continent since the plates of foreign examples resemble Limoges enamels in their quadrangular shape and diapered backgrounds

As an example of enamel and brass combined a rubbing was shown of the figure of Sir John D'Abernon, 1277, from Stoke D'Abernon in Surrey, the earliest brass in England. His shield, which is the part enamelled in this case, is not made of brass but of thin copper plates inlaid upon the brass, as it alone would not bear the required heat for the enamelling.

Probably the brass memorial was introduced through Germany. The Flemish were celebrated at an early period for their skill in engraving—fine specimens remain at Bruges, Ghent, etc.

It seems that the brass plate was made first of all on the Continent—it was called Latten or Cullen plate, from Ceulon, Cöln or

Digitized by Google

Cologne. Upon an analysis of the constituents of the Flemish brass to Ludovic Corteville and wife in the Museum of Practical Geology it was found to consist of copper 64, zinc 29·5, lead 3 5, tin 3.

Almost all the English brasses are by native artists; when they are not they are generally of Flemish origin.

A Continental brass generally consists of one plate or two or three large quadrangular plates joined together; it has diapered background and scroll work enrichment. The engraving differs from English work—the lines are broader and more boldly drawn, and there is generally a greater variety of attitude in the figures and the arrangements of the several parts, and also a certain freedom from conventionalities. Examples of foreign brasses: Alan Walsokne and wife, 1349, Lynn, Norfolk; Robert Braunche and his two wives, 1364, Lynn, Norfolk; Thomas de la Mare, Abbot, 1396, St. Albans, Herts; Andrew Evyngar and wife, *c.* 1535, All Hallows, Barking.

On the other hand, English brasses are not on one quadrangular plate, but consist of separate pieces with an irregular outline, corresponding for the most part with the figure or device represented: the background, instead of being of brass, consists of the stem in which it is fixed. Most of the English brasses, especially those fixed to the wall, are engraved on small quadrangular plates.

We know very little about the engravers of our native brasses. Mr. Haines considers that there must have been a manufactory established in London in the thirteenth or fourteenth century which took the lead in the production of these monuments and kept the position for three or four hundred years. He argues this from the similarity of design and workmanship in examples found in churches miles distant from each other.

Artists' Marks have been rarely found in English brasses: one is at the lower corner of the figure of Lady Creke, *c.* 1325, at Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire; another (the letter N simply reversed) at the right hand base of the brass to Thos. Lord Camoys and Lady, 1419, at Trotton, Sussex.

Whilst we must not look for likenesses in most of the early brasses (in fact, the features appear, on the contrary, to have been conventional in type), it is important to remember that the *greatest care was exercised to represent accurately the costume* of the period when the memorial was laid down, and in that lies the value of them to us as enabling us to realise the outward appearance of the men and women portrayed.

There are more brasses in England than in any other part of Europe—the whole number remaining cannot be less than 4000. As regards distribution, most brasses are found in counties on the eastern side of England, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, many in

Digitized by Google

Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Berks, Oxfordshire, Surrey and Sussex, fewer in the west and north counties.

*Palimpsest Brasses.*—These are brasses which were originally laid down for one person and were afterwards used for another: they became so sometimes by (*a*) engraving a more recent figure on the reverse of the original; (*b*) by altering the original to suit a later style of dress; (*c*) by leaving the original figure unaltered, but affixing a fresh inscription and shield.

Brasses may be divided into four classes: Ecclesiastics, Military men, Civilians and Ladies.

The characteristic vestments of the clergy were the amice, alb, maniple, stole, chasuble. The various parts of the dress were pointed out in a roll of priests in vestments used in celebrating Mass. The illustrations were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1407 Wm. de Thorp .....W. Wickham | 1513 Wm. Mowfurth .....Streatham |
| 1412 Robert Scarcliffe.....Shere | 1515 Sir John Stokton ..W. Wickham |
| 1427 Walter Sellar..... .. .....Iden | 1518 Sir Robt. Beauford.....Northiam |
| 1430 Robert Clere ..... Battle | 1523 John Heynes .. .....Monkton |
| 1460 Priest from.....Monkton | 1502 Thos. Fogg .....Cheriton |
| 1515 Sir Thos Cardiff ...St. John's, Margate | 1531 John Redborosse ..... Faversham |

The characteristic dress of priests in Copes (the processional vestment) was the surplice, almuce or amess, cassock and cope. The varying patterns of the orphreys were pointed out in the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1411 Thomas Clerke .....Horsham | 1432 John Mapilton.....Broadwater |
| 1416 Robert Londen .....Chartham | 1480 William Thornbury...Faversham |
| 1423 Canon Harling .....Pulborough | 1512 Silvester Gabriel ..... ...Croydon |
| 1454 Robert Arthur..... Chartham | |

Some specimens were then shown of priests in Academics, from King's College, Cambridge, followed by examples of beautiful floriated crosses from Oxfordshire, Kent, Sussex etc. In addition to the dress of an ordinary priest, Bishops wore buskins (stockings of linen or silk, of various colours) and Sandals, the Tunic or Tunicle, Dalmatic, Gloves, a Ring, Mitre, and carried a Pastoral Staff. Archbishops were entitled to wear the Pallium and bore a Crozier instead of a Pastoral Staff.

*Monks.*—Their dress consisted usually of black vestments with a large hood or cowl. Example, the very fine brass from Cowfold, in Sussex, 1433 (Cluniac Prior).

*Military Brasses.*—The earliest brasses of Knights extant, are those of Sir John D'Abernon, 1277, at Stoke D.A. in Surrey, Sir Roger de Trumpington, at Trumpington, near Cambridge, Sir Robert Septvans, 1306, Chartham, Kent, all in complete mail. These were exhibited. Their dress at this period consisted of (1) Hauberk or

Digitized by Google

shirt of mail, which covered the body and arms; (2) Coif de mailles or hood; (3) Chausse de mail (stockings); (4) Poleyns or Genouillières (knee pieces); (5) Blieus or Surcoat; (6) Spnrs (prick); (7) Shield; (8) Sword, fastened by a guige or strap; (9) Tilting helmet and sometimes (10) Ailettes, fastened on shoulders, fringed, and emblazoned with wearers' arms. Between this and the next period, which has been called the "Cyclas Period," was a time of transition when additional defences of plate were worn. Example: Sir — de Bacon from Gorleston, Suffolk, *c.* 1320.

II.—The Cyclas was of banded mail (*i.e.* instead of little rings linked to one another, as in the hauberk, they were sewn in rows upon a leather foundation); it was shorter than the surcoat, slit up the sides, and very much shorter in front than at the back. The sleeves of the hauberk were shorter. A Basinet or cap made of fluted steel superseded the Coif de mailles; rowel spurs were used.

III.—*Camail Period.*—The dress worn consisted of: i. Bascinet; ii. Camail or tippet of mail, chain or banded, laced to the bascinet and covering the neck and shoulders; iii. Mail Shirt, without sleeves; iv. Jupon, a light fitting short tunic without sleeves, generally of leather; v. Epaulières protecting the shoulders; vi. Gauntlets of steel or leather; vii. Cuisses or thigh armour; viii. Genouillières; ix. Jambs; x. Sollerets, sharptoed; xi. Rowell Spurs; xii. a Sword, cross-hilted, fastened to left side by a straight belt or bawdric; xiii. Misericorde—a short dagger.

IV. *Lancastrian Period.*—Armour worn was of complete plate. The steel gorget encircling the neck displaced the camail. Roundels at armpits were replaced by oblong *palettes.* Coutes at the elbows were fanshaped. Epaulières consisted of six or more plates instead of three. Genouillières had additional plates. Two small plates, called tuiles, were buckled to the lowermost tace. Taces, broad hoops of steel, fastened one to the other, forming a short skirt.

V. *Yorkist Period.*—There was an increase in the heaviness and ugliness of the armour. The helmet is seldom represented. The hair worn short at first, became long afterwards. The following changes took place:—

Pauldrons were worn. These were massive steel plates protecting the arms and shoulders. *Placcates,* additional defences to the upper part of the cuirass, and *Demi-placcates,* covering the lower part of the cuirass. *Gardes de bras,* sometimes fastened to the coutes or gauntlets.

About 1461, Collar of Mail was substituted for the gorget. Pauldrons were sometimes worn on the left shoulder only, a *garde de bras* being rivetted to the épaulières of the right. *Coutes* (now called coudières) became of immense size, as large as helmets.

Digitized by Google

VI. *Early Tudor Period.*—Many of the protections of the previous periods were abandoned. New features:

Mail skirt appears below the taces, and generally reaches beyond the tuilles. Sabbatons or broad-toed shoes were in fashion. A spear rest or small hook screwed to the right side of the breast of the cuirass.

A tabard of arms is frequently found covering the armour.

VII.—*Elizabethan Period.*—Cuirass is longwaisted and ridged. The épaulières were enlarged, nearly meeting across the cuirass. The skirt of taces disappeared, and in its stead appendages called tassets or lamboys were buckled on to the cuirass. Ruffs were worn round the neck.

The latest brass representing a man in armour, is of Nicholas Toke. Esq., 1680, with his three wives or daughters, at Great Chart, in Kent. He is represented in turned down collar and cuffs instead of ruffs.

## "FIXED" BRASSES EXHIBITED.

### *In the Reception Hall.*

Robert Braunche, c. 1364, and wives, Letitia and Margaret, under rich canopies, with sons, etc., above, and eight weepers at sides: beneath the "Peacock" feast. Lynn, Norfolk.

John (?) Bodiham, c. 1360, in armour, arms on jupon. Bodiam, Sussex.

William Wetherden, Vicar, 1513, in shroud. Bodiam, Sussex.

Two female figures kneeling at prayer desks, with scrolls proceeding from them, children on either side. Arms above. St. Olave, Hart Street.

Dean William Prestwyk, 1436, in cope. Warbleton, Sussex.

### *In Lobby.*

Margaret de Camois, c. 1310, nine shields on dress. Trotton, Sussex.

Richard Thorneton, 1544. Great Greenford, Middlesex.

Simon Skudemore, Gent., 1607, and wife Jeane. Finchley, Middlesex.

John Downmer, 1575. Hendon, Middlesex.

John Tubney, Rector, Archdeacon of St. Asaph, half effigy. Southfleet, Kent.

R. Manfeld, 1455, æt. 19, and sister Isabel and brother John, in shroud Taplow, Bucks.

### *In the Music Room.*

Thomas Baron Camoys, K.G., 1419, and wife Elizabeth, in mantle, with son Richard, small effigy, beside his mother. Trotton, Sussex.

Thomas Nelond, Prior of Cluniac Monastery, Lewes, 1433, with Virgin and Child, SS. Pancras and Thomas. Fine triple canopy. Cowfold, Sussex.

John Shelley, Esq., 1526, and wife Elizabeth, in heraldic dresses. Clapham, Sussex.

Digitized by Google

Sir Thomas Bullen, K.G., in full robes of the order, 1538. Hever, Kent.

Sir William de Fiennes, 1402, with French inscription. Hurstmonceaux, Sussex.

John Hauley, founder of church, 1408, and two wives, Joan and Alice, St. Saviour's, Dartmouth, Devon.

Thomas de la Mare, Abbot, 1360, a Flemish brass, 9ft. 3½in. by 4ft. 3½in. Canopy very fine, with saints in niches. St. Albans Cathedral.

Holy Trinity, scrolls and long inscription to Sir Sampson Meverell, 1462. Tideswell, Derbyshire.

Lodewic Corteville, 1504, and wife. Flemish. Museum of Practical Geology.

Sir Peter Courtenay, K.G., 1409. Exeter Cathedral, Devon.

Henry Hatche, Merchant Adventurer, 1533, and wife Joan. Faversham, Kent.

Joyce Lady Tiptoft, in heraldic mantle and coronet. Fine triple canopy, c. 1470. Enfield, Middlesex.

Sir John de Breuys, 1426, slab powdered with scrolls, "Jesu, Mercy." Wiston, Sussex.

Bishop Pursglove, 1579, in episcopal vestments. Tideswell, Derbyshire.

Bishop John Trilleck, 1360, with canopy. Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. Dr. S. Kinns, F.R.A.S., moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Ridley Bax. That collection represented a deal of work. He had seen many rubbings, but never anything more beautiful or more accurate than those of Mr. Bax. He desired also to thank Mrs. Bax for the hospitable reception accorded to the Society.

The Rev. W. Urwick seconded. He had no idea they had such a storehouse in Hampstead, or such a champion of English brasses as Mr. Bax.

Several questions having been asked by Mr. J. S. Nugent and Mr. E. E. Newton, some portions of brasses and specimens of rubbings by Mr. Walter Rye and Mr. Fenton were then exhibited.

The vote of thanks, having been unanimously carried, was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Bax.

Digitized by Google

## Ordinary Meeting, 24th April, 1899.

N Ordinary Meeting in connection with the Society was held in the lecture room at Stanfield House, High Street, on Monday evening, 24th April, 1899, when an address was delivered by Sir Richard Temple, Bart. (Vice President), on "Historic Constellations of Hampstead." In the absence of Mr. C. E. Maurice, who was announced to preside, the chair was taken by Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, J.P., a Vice President.

Before Sir Richard Temple read his paper, the Hon. Secretary announced that the picture which Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P., had presented to the Society, was on view in the hall. The description of this picture, as read to the meeting by the Hon. Secretary, is given in the appendix to this volume.

On the motion of Sir Richard Temple, seconded by Mr. E. S. Payne, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P., for his gift of the photographic copy of the picture; and, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Kinns, seconded by Dr. C. W. Cunnington, a similar vote was passed to Mr. Marlborough Pryor, for his loan of the picture from which the copy was taken.

Sir Richard Temple said:—

The paper I am about to read is in continuation of that which I read before this Society on the 19th December last on "The Historic Worthies and Celebrities of Hampstead." On that occasion I mentioned



Digitized by Google

the names of Waad, Harry Vane, William Pitt the elder, Spencer Perceval, Fowell Buxton, Rowland Hill, Henry Holland, Lord Knutsford, among statesmen ; of Lord Mansfield, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Erskine, Samuel Romilly, James Mackintosh, among lawyers and judges; of Sherlock, Butler, Whitfield, Irving, Bickersteth, among divines; of Samuel Pepys, the members of the Kitcat Club, Richardson the novelist, Steevens the commentator on Shakespeare, Steele, Colley Cibber, Samuel Johnson, Joanna Baillie, Walter Scott and Samuel Rogers, Mrs. Barbauld, Miss Aikin and Mrs. Opie, of Wordsworth, Crabbe, Campbell, Southey—generally guests of Sir Fowell Buxton or of Mr. Hoare the banker—of Coleridge, of Leigh Hunt with his associates, Hazlitt, Lamb, Shelley, Haydon, then Keats, especially of Charles Dickens, Mrs. Charles, Sir Walter Besant, then Longman, Charles Knight, and John Murray, among literary persons ; of Hogarth, Romney, Wilkie, Turner, Clarkson Stanfield, Constable, Herbert, Leighton, Edwin Long, Frank Holl, Pettie, Beavis, the two Fripps, Carl Haag, and Frederick Goodall, among painters ; of Henry Cort, Harrison of the chronometer, Parry the explorer, Stanley Jevons, Spencer Wells, among men of science.

Having alluded to these figuratively as stars of the first radiance, I went on to say : "Besides these, there are, indeed, scores of Hampstead worthies who, whether they are remembered or not by the world at present, were yet honourably known in their days, and have left memories that ought to be cherished by us." I then alluded to these as the constellations of Hampstead, and I promised to read another paper regarding them. It is that promise of which I am now about to attempt the fulfilment. While discharging the task I shall mention some stars of the highest brilliancy, whom I might well have mentioned in my first paper; bnt regarding whose sojourn or residence in Hampstead I had not then obtained the particulars.

I shall preserve the same order as that which was followed in the former paper—namely, I. Statesmen; II. Lawyers and Judges; III. Divines; IV. Literary Persons; V. Painters; VI. Men of Science.

I have summarised above the names given in the first paper as they will not be repeated in this the second.

The names I am about to array before you will be those of worthies only, or, at least, of those, who despite all faults, had much of worthiness in them; and who, notwithstanding failures, did yet accomplish some amount of good work, which may serve as an example to us all.

First, then, as regards statesmen. Mr. Gladstone himself, during the later years of his life, twice sojourned in Hampstead—once in company with one of his sons, who was living in a house near the road leading down to Hampstead Heath Railway Station ; once in a house at



Digitized by Google

North End, under arrangements in which Mr. Hugh Matheson assisted. The house was next door to that of Mr. Matheson, and a door was opened in the dividing garden wall so that Mr. Gladstone might stroll in both gardens together. In these arduous and anxious years, 1892 and 1893, the veteran statesman, though never a resident, did yet in summer time seek for strength and recuperative energy in the air of Hampstead.

There is a well sustained tradition that Talleyrand, amidst the various episodes in his wondrous career, lodged for a time at Hampstead Green, just below the present church of St. Stephen. In 1792 he was flying from the bloodthirsty vindictiveness of Danton, during the events which preceded the Reign of Terror. Afterwards he went to America. Later on, in the nineteenth century—his service under Napoleon being long past—he returned to England as Ambassador from the French king, from 1830 to 1834. At this time there seems to be at least traditional evidence that he was at Hampstead, in Tensley House, known as that of Mrs. Messer.

I may here appropriately recall the name of Popple, not because there is any historical celebrity attaching to it, but because it does live amid the memories of Hampstead. One brother, William, was Secretary to the Board of Trade in 1722; the other of the same name was Governor of Bermuda in 1745; there was also another Alured Popple, Governor of Bermuda in 1737. There is a Popple vault in the churchyard of the parish church at Hampstead.

John Merry is buried in the churchyard; he was one of the men that, amidst a host of difficulties, founded the fortunes of the Hudson Bay Company. We should preserve his memory, considering the success which that company subsequently won and the support it afforded to British dominion in North America.

Several of the descendants of Oliver Cromwell lived and died at Hampstead during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Of these Richard Cromwell, a direct descendant of the great Protector, lived and died at Hampstead in 1759. His sons died without heirs. The property came to his two daughters, who were much esteemed at Hampstead, and died there, the one in 1789, the other in 1793. They possessed many articles and relics belonging to their mighty ancestor.

In 1797 James Pettit Andrew was buried in the Hampstead churchyard. He deserves to be remembered because he strove practically for humane principles in days when such things were less regarded than, happily, they now are. For, by his writings, he induced Parliament to legislate for the chimney sweepers, who were then in a miserable state.

Mr. Henry Fearon lived near the so-called Manor House in Hampstead. He was among the founders of the London University.

Among the Hampstead residents must be reckoned the Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, famous half a century ago, for his public

Digitized by Google

letters to the *Times* regarding the poor. These letters were full of power and pathos and of enlightened advocacy of measures for bettering the condition of the industrious poor, especially as regards dwellings.

Later on again, Miss Octavia Hill worked with great practical effect in the same direction, till she was ranked among the first authorities in all that related to the housing of the poor. She frequently sojourned in Hampstead, her family, illustrious in good deeds and solid work, being settled there.

In Cannon Hall, near Christ Church, there resided for some time Sir James Cosmo Melvill, Principal Secretary to the East India Company for many years, up to the time when its powers were transferred to the Crown, after the war of the Mutinies, in 1858. He was typically a great official of the old school, and conducted with dignity and regularity the affairs and correspondence of a historic and imperial corporation.

Under this heading I may note two names of fighting men.

An engraving is extant of Admiral Barton's house in the Hampstead parish. In 1858 he was in Keppel's squadron, ordered against Goree. He was wrecked on the coast of Barbary. After desperate adventures on an inhospitable shore he and his crew fell into the hands of the Moors, and were held in slavery till they were ransomed a year and a half subsequently. Again in Keppel's squadron he commanded the flat-bottomed boats in the landing at Belleisle. Having passed through several of the degrees of Admiral he dwelt in peace at Hampstead.

James Newnham was buried at Hampstead in 1773, at the advanced age of one hundred and two. He had been a lieutenant in the Duke of Marlborough's own regiment, and had his thigh pierced by a ball in the battle of Blenheim.

In my former paper I mentioned as a Hampstead resident, Fowell Buxton, the coadjutor of Wilberforce. I now find that, after his great victories for humanity, Wilberforce himself resided at Hampstead in some fashion about the year 1826, and actually was charged with rates for a year or more.

Under this category we ought to recall the name of Mr. Le Breton, who, about 1860, fought stiffly and successfully for the preservation of our Heath from the land agent and the builder. This invaluable open space had at a previous time been endangered, in the time of Sir Maryon Wilson.

Under my second heading of judges and lawyers, Sir Thomas Clarke is to be named. He built the house in Hampstead, now well known as Branch Hill Lodge. The son of a carpenter in St. Giles', whose wife kept a pawnshop, he was placed in Westminster School, rose rapidly, and was recommended by the head master, Zachary Pearce, also a St. Giles' man, to Lord Chancellor Macclesfield. Succeeding at the Bar he entered Parliament; but did not run any particular career there. His legal

Digitized by Google

merit, however, secured him promotion, and he became Master of the Rolls in 1764.

John Wylde, who was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer during the Civil War, and drew up the impeachment against the Bishops, lived afterwards in retirement at Hampstead.

Sir Geoffrey Palmer was manager of the evidence against the Earl of Strafford in the impeachment which forms a tragic episode in English history. He, too, resided in Hampstead during his last years.

Lady Watson, widow of Sir James Watson, died at Hampstead in 1811. Sir James Watson was Chief Justice in the Supreme Court of Bengal in the East Indies. In that high office he succeeded the illustrious Sir William Jones. He began life as the young pastor of a small Nonconformist congregation. He had to leave it because he wished to marry the lady who afterwards became Lady Watson. He then applied himself successfully to the law, as we have just seen.

Richard Arden, Lord Alvanley, was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He lived at Frognal Hall, near the Parish Church of Hampstead, just before the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The famous family of Selwyn was for some time connected with Hampstead; but not the Sir George Augustus Selwyn who was famed as a wit and a courtier during the eighteenth century.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century Mr. William Selwyn resided in Church Row, Hampstead. He was a Queen's Counsel, and was ultimately selected to assist Prince Albert in his legal and constitutional studies.

One of his sons was Charles Jasper Selwyn, who also followed the profession of the law, and after some professional success entered Parliament, where he soon became noted as an earnest and persuasive speaker on topics akin to his previous studies; he was, indeed, among the effective speakers of his day. On the formation of the Conservative Government in 1867 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and then promoted to high judicial office with a seat in the Privy Council. Shortly after that he died.

Under my third heading, that of divines, the first to be mentioned is Bishop George Augustus Selwyn, son of William, and brother of the Sir Charles Selwyn just mentioned. He was born in Church Row in 1809. In the present state of parties in the Church I do not undertake to describe his position as a Churchman. But he certainly was a great prelate, full of sweetness and light, of energy and strength. In many respects he was the type of a muscular Christian, and he was a great organiser, both as regards Pan-Anglican congresses and diocesan conferences. His first visitation ranged through the Australasian archipelago. His arrangements for the self-governing Church of New Zealand will never be forgotten so long as the records of that great colony shall remain.

Digitized by Google

His career is summed up in his biography. "His life was divided into three portions. The first thirty-two years of it were spent—chiefly at or near Eton—in earnest many-sided preparation for whatever tasks he might be called to undertake; the next twenty-seven years were given to active service in New Zealand and Melanesia; the last ten years he gave back to England the ripe fruits of his immense experience garnered from both hemispheres in succession."

Next, William Selwyn, brother of the bishop, also born in Hampstead, became distinguished as a divine.

The Bickersteth family may in part be claimed for Hampstead, and their head, the present Bishop of Exeter, has been already mentioned in my first paper. His son went forth to be a bishop among the Japanese Christians in Japan, and we have recently lamented his early death.

In reference to missionary work, the Rev. Mr. Wigram, a regular resident at Hampstead, is to be mentioned. He held for several years the office of honorary secretary of the Church Missionary Society, thereby having the executive direction of the business of the largest missionary society in the world.

Under my fourth heading, that of literary persons, I should primarily mention that in the years previous to 1865 Tennyson was occasionally a visitor to Hampstead. His mother lived at Rosemount in Well Walk. She was remarkable for keeping up her mental activity, aud died there at an advanced age. In those days her renowned son was seen as a not unfamiliar figure by the Hampstead people passing to and from the house, and during her last illness he was there for some time.

In my former paper I mentioned Gay the poet and fabulist as having been here periodically in the beginning of the eighteenth century with the Kitcat Club. Afterwards, about 1722, having lost his health and fortune by the bursting of the South Sea Bubble, he resorted to Hampstead for some time for air and water, being nursed by his friend Pope.

Some Hampstead annalists will claim that Mrs. Siddons should be included in their catalogue of celebrities. Certainly she took up her residence towards the end of her life in Westbourne Grove, which, doubtless, in the early part of the nineteenth century deserved its name for its trees and green fields; thence she looked across the open country towards the wooded heights of Hampstead. That much is historically recorded. But, further, there is local evidence to show that previously to this event she either sojourned for a while or resided for some time at a cottage still known as "Capo di Monte," close to the Upper Terrace and to Judges' Walk, about the year 1804. Shortly afterwards she began to reside in Westbourne, and died at an advanced age in 1831. While at Hampstead she apparently recovered, for a while at least, from

Digitized by Google

the rheumatism from which she had suffered. It is often said that while the works of an artist or sculptor remain after the death of the artist, and the writings of an author live after him, the actor or actress, after the most moving career, can live only in the memory of the spectators or in the tradition handed down by them. Yet in the instance of Sarah Siddons the recollection transmitted during two generations are so potent and so touching that the heart of every cultured man in Hampstead is stirred by the thought that she, when suffering from sickness, drank in the air and gazed on the view of the Heath.

Mark Akenside, the poet and the physician, also must be counted as a Hampstead resident during the early part of the eighteenth century. He came thither after the publication of his poem "The Pleasures of Imagination," which had been most highly esteemed by no less a judge than Pope, and had made him famous throughout the country. But there his fame ended, for he did not prove popular or successful as a medical man in Hampstead, and after a residence for a year and a half he retired to Bloomsbury. His failure to attain professional success was apparently owing to ill-temper, vanity, and foibles of that nature.

Among the celebrities identified with Hampstead must be reckoned Mr. Thomas Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton," the best boys' book or youths' companion ever written in the English language. I know not how far it catches the attention of the rising generation; but to the men of my generation the memory of it is a joy for ever. Early in life he occupied a house in Hampstead, being a man of retiring habits, devoted to ideas of benevolence and humanity, some of which he would attempt to carry into effect in an eccentric manner. Indeed, it was owing to one of these attempts that the accident occurred which ended his gifted life. He married a Yorkshire lady of fortune, Miss Milnes, and with her he took a cottage near the Heath, a dwelling which was far below their means (for both he and she were moderately wealthy), but in which they could practice their theories of self-denial. Their walks on the Heath in windy and snowy weather seem to have braced the health and consolidated the strength of them both. Despite eccentricities and visionary idealism, he was one of the noblest and most romantic men who ever trod the classic Heath of Hampstead. A vivid and lifelike portraiture of him is presented in the Memoirs of Lovell Edgeworth, edited by his illustrious daughter Maria Edgeworth. The second volume contains an excellent print of him—something like the well-known head of the poet Shelley—save that the features are much larger. But there is the same forehead and flowing hair, the expressive mouth, the intense mobility of feature. Mr. Edgeworth wrote, after an almost lifelong experience, thus: "Mr. Day was the most virtuous human being I have ever known." Again he wrote: "I never was acquainted with any man, who in conversation reasoned so profoundly

Digitized by Google

and logically, and who stated his arguments with so much eloquence as Mr. Day." Apart from this testimony by Mr. Edgeworth, it would appear, from all accounts, that Mr. Day's dearest object in life was to talk wisely and well. But in conversation there must be at least two parties, and in this instance the second party was his gifted wife. She also prided herself on her reasoning and eloquence in conversation. During their courtship they discussed a great variety of topics, so that they might be assured of each others opinions before marriage. During their married life they discussed and argued out every important question under the sun with logic and eloquence, to their mutual satisfaction. Some might think that these habitual dialectics must have disturbed matrimonial concord. But such was not at all the case. She was originally delicate, but grew robust from following his directions about walking on Hampstead Heath. When they left Hampstead for Surrey she somewhat relapsed. By his sudden and unlooked-for death she was quite overcome. In vain did Mr. Edgeworth, in a beautiful letter, which is still extant, strive to rouse her from despondency. She sank and sank till she descended to the grave within two years after her husband. He wrote several treatises on moral philosophy, doubtless couched in grand language, which are now forgotten. But he will live in literature through his romance of "Sandford and Merton" and his poem on the dying negro.

In my former paper I claimed Joanna Baillie as among the most honoured of our Hampstead worthies, and I need not now repeat that claim. But from printed correspondence it appears that Maria Edgeworth was among her close friends, and that there is every probability that she must have visited Joanna at Hampstead. There is a similar probability in reference to Mary Somerville, who was so effectively great in physical science that her marble bust is in the Library of the Royal Society, and who was the most intellectual woman that our country has yet produced. She was, up to the end of her life, in intimate correspondence with Joanna, went about London with her, and attended the theatres with her, sometimes to witness the production of Joanne's own plays. I think, then, that she must have been sometimes up at Hampstead in Joanna's house. If any verification of the facts shall be obtainable it will be interesting.

Close to the house already mentioned, in my former paper, on Hampstead Green, where Rowland Hill used to live, dwelt Sir Francis Palgrave, the renowned historian of the early Commonwealth of England and the succesful investigator of the stages of Anglo-Saxon society. He was the father of distinguished sons, some of whom are still surviving.

The poet William Allingham died in Frognal in November, 1889. The fame of his short poems, in several volumes, may be local rather

Digitized by Google

than general. By some, perhaps, he may be regarded as among the sweet singers of Hampstead.

It is worth noticing that Joseph Dorman is buried in Hampstead Churchyard, the author of Sir Roger de Coverley, an entertainment still known in every country house in England.

Respecting classical literature, the most noteworthy name in Hampstead annals is that of Dr. Anthony Askew, the son of a great physician at Newcastle. He was himself a medical man, first in London proper and then in Hampstead. His second wife is described by competent witnesses as a person of celestial beauty, with celestial disposition, and the mother of twelve children! His mind soon became diverted from medicine to letters. He made the finest collection of old editions of classic authors, especially the Greek, that has ever been seen in private hands in England. In Nicholl's "Literary Anecdotes" it is related how Askew loved to show his rare books to connoisseurs, unlocking the glass cabinets and unclasping the decorated clasps of the massive bindings. After his death, the well-chosen collection with which his house was piled from basement to roof was sold by an auction which lasted for a week and a half, and produced the sum of £4,000, a large amount indeed for that time—1774. It is sad, however, to reflect how many priceless works must then have been scattered, never to reappear in the public sight.

Among the literary ladies of Hampstead must be reckoned Eliza Meteyard, one of the countless lovers of the Heath and its surroundings —none ever loved them more than she. Her principal work was the well-illustrated life of Wedgwood, the great potter and the prince of the English ceramic art world.

I learn that Beckford, the brilliant and eccentric man, and the author of the weird tale named "Vathek," did reside at West End within the Hampstead area. I have not found the proof of this; but in the evening of his days he may have exhausted the dregs of his wasted life in moving about after loosing Fonthill before retiring to Bath, where he died.

He must be kept distinct from his father, the courageous and patriotic Lord Mayor of London during the reign of George III.

Lastly, I find that John Evelyn, of Wotton, the renowned Diarist, was once here. In his Diary for June, 1676, I find that he had gone with the Lord Chamberlain to Enfield, and went on to write: "We returned in the evening by Hamsted, and turned to see Lord Wotton's house and garden (Belsize House), built with vast expense by Mr. O'Neale, an Irish gentleman who married Lord Wotton's mother, Lady Stanhope. The furniture is very particular for Indian cabinets, porcelaine, and other solid and noble moveables. The gallery very fine; the gardens very large but ill kept, yet woody, and chargeable; the soil a cold, weeping clay, not answering the expense."

Digitized by Google

Under my fifth heading, that of artists and painters, the first to be mentioned is that of William Collins. He was a man of literary connexions, as Collins the poet was among his ancestors. Being a friend of David Wilkie the painter, he named after him his son Wilkie Collins, who afterwards became renowned in the first rank of writers in English fiction. When at the height of his fame as a painter he took up his residence at Hampstead in 1823—partly for quietude after the distractions of London and partly for inspiration and refreshment from the scenery of the Heath and its views. Whether he is to be classed in the first rank of English painters is a question to be left for the historical art critics. But at the least, I suppose, he is to be placed well up in the second class. He was a delightful, cheerful, and popular painter. His practice was successful, too, for he made a fair fortune with his art. His canvases covered a wide range, being, for the most part, not exactly figure subjects nor yet landscapes, but groups of figures with charming backgrounds. But he undertook some portrait painting, as is evident from the fact that he pourtrayed Sara, the gifted daughter of the poet Coleridge, who then lived at Highgate. After 1830 he transferred his residence from Hampstead to Bayswater.

Among his friends was George Morland, who was the guide of his youth, as regards art at least, and was his earliest instructor. His first sight of Morland, then a celebrated painter, was in a low scene, where the painter, a very handsome man, was lolling over a table in company with a brutal prize-fighter—both drunk together. Still Collins often stood by Morland's easel to watch the painting. He rambled with him over the west part of Hampstead, in quest of the picturesque, and there is a farmhouse still existing where he probably watched Morland making farmyard studies. When only a lad of sixteen he stood by the grave of Morland, prematurely dead through drink and dissipation, and carried away some of the earth to preserve it as a relic.

The connection of Morland with Hampstead is apparently confined to his rambles near the Heath during the closing years of the eighteenth century. Still we may bear in mind that this wayward genius was inspired by the sights then to be seen in and about Hampstead—the rustic folk, the animals in the farmyards, the homesteads and tenements, the foliage and herbage, the skies and the colouring which they imparted to the landscape. So accurate was his touch, so sound was his execution (whenever he stopped to finish any picture), so true was the expression of every creature which he depicted, so rich was the quality of his colouring, so artistic was his composition (in the technical sense), so charmingly natural was his whole work, that he might have risen to the highest possible rank as a painter of English life as it then was, and as it still appeals to every patriotic Englishman. This, too, was all achieved despite his ceaseless intemperance. He had two sustaining

Digitized by Google

qualities, notwithstanding his vice, namely, energy and industry. So popular were his productions that the picture dealers followed him about, with money in their hands, from tavern to tavern, and sometimes even to sponging-houses and debtors' prisons. In the space of about twenty years he probably painted and sold more pictures than any other English painters in perhaps much longer careers. He piteously lamented his own incorrigible failings. He married, and became quite respectable for about two years, and then relapsed irreparably. He must, even at his worst, have had engaging qualites. We have already seen the regard felt for him by Collins, himself an excellent man. His poor wife, despite neglect and desertion, was so shocked by his sudden and unexpected death that she herself died within two years. And now, after the lapse of a century, the old artistic taste is reviving; and any collector would be thankful to obtain an original or a print of any of his works.

Among the historic names of Hampstead is that of Sir William Beechey, but it is not much more than a name. He was a portrait painter in favour with George III. and with the nobility at the end of the eighteenth century. He painted a picture, well known in 1798—namely, the review of the Horse Guards, in which were likenesses of the King and the Prince of Wales.

Some of our sunniest recollections are gathered round the name of Margaret Gillies. Though of Scotch parentage, her parents were settled in London, and she was a born Londoner. She lived and died at Hampstead, and in Church Row. She was one of the sweetest lady painters that ever adorned our British art. She began with miniatures, then went on to oil painting, and finally devoted herself to water-colours, embracing many landscapes full of romance and poetic sentiment, translating also the language of flowers. Up to the time of her death, in 1879, she was one of the most gracious and popular artists in the Royal Water-Colour Society in Pall Mall.

Foley the sculptor, for many years the acknowledged head of his profession in England, lived at Hampstead, in the Upper Terrace. In several parts of London the best monuments to his own memory are those which he executed in the memory of others. His name is also great in the Indian Empire, and will ever be remembered there. He executed four famous statues of Anglo-Indian heroes—namely, Earl Canning, Viscount Hardinge, and Sir James Outram, at Calcutta, and General John Nicholson (of Delhi), at Lisburn in North Ireland. The three Calcutta statues are considered to be the finest works he ever executed during his long career.

George Robert Lewis died here, in Belsize Grove, in 1872. With beautiful delineations he illustrated some of the books of Dibdin, which are well known in the literary world, the "Picturesque Tour through France and Spain," and other works.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Henry Holiday has long lived and still lives in Branch Hill. He is eminent in the design and preparation of stained glass and in coloured mosaics.

Thomas Danby died in Park Road, Hampstead, in 1872. It will be remembered that he depicted the finest parts of Wales with such effect and colouring that he was called "the Welsh painter."

Sir Henry Cole lived for some time in Elm Row, Hampstead. He was the first organiser of the art instruction at South Kensington, which has subsequently grown into one of the greatest technical institutions that any nation can show.

I may here call to your remembrance that some modern lights of the stage, Mary Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, sojourned in Hampstead for a while.

Under this heading of artists I may include some musicians.

George Smart lived here, one of the best and most characteristic composers that England has produced.

Maas, a sweet singer, within the recent recollection of us all, and whose untimely death we deplored, lived here.

Above all, we may be proud of the residence of Titiens (Tietjens) among us, the benevolent personality, the glorious singer, the grand tragedian.

Under my sixth heading, I may mention the architect Evan Christian, under whose designs the National Portrait Gallery was constructed. He lived in Well Walk.

Next, I may remind you of Sir Gilbert Scott the architect, who lived in the Grove at Hampstead. In respect to ecclesiastical architecture he stands the first in the nineteenth century; the extent of his employment lasted over many years; and in the restoration of cathedrals and churches his work has been unique.

Samuel Gale, son of Thomas Gale, Dean of York, was among the first and best of British archæologists; indeed, he was one of the founders of the Antiquarian Society. His journeys for inquiries into the Roman and other remains in England were undertaken by him, and were fruitful of result. He lived at Hampstead, and died unexpectedly of fever in his lodgings at Chicken House in 1754.

We must be careful not to confound him with his elder brother Roger, who was a still greater antiquary, and was for some years a servant of the Crown.

The family was, indeed, distinguished in pursuit of knowledge, for the father, Dr. Thomas Gale, was appointed one of the joint secretaries of the Royal Society, then in its glorious youth, in 1685.

Another antiquary, Grose, is connected with Hampstead by having been killed on Haverstock Hill by a fall from his horse. Any local connection with him is interesting, because he is the man sung of by

Digitized by Google

Burns as "the chiel amang ye taking notes, and, faith, he'll prent 'em." His presence in Scotland for antiquarian research was not agreeable to the poet, as appears from several satirical stanzas directed against that branch of research. Everybody knows the famous lines about the chiel taking notes; few people know that the chiel in question was Grose, who met his death at Haverstock.

Two among our early mezzotint engravers, James MacArdell and Charles Spooner, are buried in the Hampstead Churchyard. Spooner was an attached fellow pupil in art with MacArdell, and desired to be buried near him at Hampstead.

In the early part of the nineteenth century Mr. Bakewell lived here. He was among the fathers of English geology, and entered into several geological theories which have been subsequently established. He died about 1813.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, the famous surgeon, probably the head of his profession in his day, lived here, in Foley House, about 1813.

Robert Stephenson, the engineer of deathless fame, lived here during the morning of his success, when the London and Birmingham Railway was being constructed. His wife died here. After that he moved elsewhere; but he returned periodically to Hampstead to visit her grave.

I must now bring these recollections to a close. Many spheres and fields of labour have been touched, showing how diversified and many-sided our national activity is. Those who have been mentioned, and who once moved here as we are now moving, have by their lives and works left us a lesson and an example. For many generations the long line and succession of worthies at Hampstead has never failed. As one set has, in the course of nature, disappeared another has appeared. Happily the succession is still maintained, and shows no sign of failing. Let us who are still to the front so frame our conduct and direct our proceedings that we shall hand on to those who shall come to live in Hampstead after us as good a tradition as that which we received from those who lived here before us.

Mr. Basil Woodd Smith (Vice President), in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Richard Temple, remarked that the "constellations" had grown into a perfect galaxy, and he was glad to say that there were those in that room whose names would in course of time be added to the list of distinguished persons who had resided in Hampstead.

Mr. John Hayns, in seconding the motion, said he

Digitized by Google

hoped that at some future time Sir Richard Temple, who was one of Hampstead's worthies, would be induced to give them an account of his own life and career, which he was sure would be most interesting.

The motion was supported by the Rev. W. Urwick, who mentioned the name of Povey, given amongst Park's celebrities, as one which might have been included in the address, the Rev. Dr. Kinns, and Mr. E. E. Newton, the last mentioned remarking that Sir Richard's list of celebrities had been most exhaustive, and included, as far as he knew, all those mentioned by Park.

Mr. Sutton Sharpe said the names of Linnell and Blake ought to have been mentioned. Mr. Sharpe also said that there were at least a dozen descendants of Cromwell living in Hampstead now.

The vote of thanks was very cordially awarded.

Sir Richard Temple, in responding, said the names of both Linnell and Blake had been already mentioned in his first paper. Among other names he ought to have mentioned were those of Lord and Lady Glenesk. He thought Mr. Newton had only done him justice with regard to the completeness of his list. He was not acquainted with the name mentioned by the Rev. W. Urwick. Sir Richard concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Patrick L. Forbes, and heartily carried.

Digitized by Google

## Ordinary Meeting, 8th May, 1899.

ON Monday evening, 8th May, a well attended ordinary meeting of the Society was held in the lecture room of Stanfield House, High Street, when a most interesting paper on "Hampstead in Literature" was read by the Rev. Joshua Kirkman, M.A. (Vice-President). In the absence of Sir Henry Harben, who was announced to preside, the chair was taken by Mr. C. E. Maurice, a vice-president.

The Rev. J. Kirkman said it had been with difficulty that he had compiled his paper at all, not having been able to get at his books through his house being under repair, but having, in the words of Keats, "stood tiptoe upon a little hill" amongst them. The eyes of the Society having, he said, been recently directed towards the "constellation" or "galaxy" of lights that have shone in the specially favoured region of the heavens above Hampstead, he proposed to notice some of the beams of light that had reached our elevated region of earth. This also was a wide survey, which could not possibly be taken in one evening. Still, all the names mentioned in the last address could not come in here. However widely they allowed that lovely word literature, which extended from law to hymns, they must have some discrimination. To draw a circle would necessarily exclude as well as include. Proud and grateful might they be for those within the circle. Poetry and prose, science and religion, had given them unfading light. Law and art belonged to other departments of human talent or genius.

> But here my muse her wing maun cower,
> Sic flights are far beyond her power.
>
> Burns.



Digitized by Google

They might divide "Hampstead in Literature" into two parts, such compositions as have been written in Hampstead, and such as mention the name Hampstead. Probably the latter was the more interesting in a short sketch like this. He would rather strictly pursue the interesting than either of these two classes by itself, for they overlap. And he took it as enshrined in the hearts of all of them that whenever the name Hampstead was found in valuable literature it was precious, endearing, like a rose in Sharon, or a cedar in Lebanon. But, as a contrast, Joanna Baillie (1762—1851), that "powerful, dramatic writer, graceful and witty lyrist," as Howitt said, who lived so nearly a century of unimpassioned life in Hampstead, and was, as a working-man in Aberdeen once told him (Mr. Kirkman), "the biggest writer of a woman that ever was," here created those twelve plays of the passions, and "The Family Legend," which they would hardly like him to excite their passions by reading much of. He had been told, not by herself, that Joanna Baillie planted the chesnut tree on Rosslyn Hill. But they had one advantage that night, after certain previous remarks that had been made, that they dealt with certainties. The Antiquarian Society was said to cast a gloom of uncertainty on houses, and cruelly to undeceive the fondness they had about the residences of Keats, Johnson, and others; but there was certainty at least in Hampstead, in Wordsworth, Byron, Hunt, Blake, etc. When they reflected on the number and eminence of those men who have had some connection or other with Hampstead and have gone beyond us, there was nothing they could find more touching than Wordsworth's extempore effusion on the death of James Hogg, after Crabbe, Coleridge, and Lamb:—

Like clouds that rake the mountain summits,
Or waves that own no curbing hand,
How fast has brother followed brother
From sunshine to the sunless land.

Our haughty life is crowned with darkness
Like London with its own black wreath,
On which with thee, O Crabbe, forthlooking,
I gazed from Hampstead's breezy heath.

Nov., 1835.

The preface to this poem was very interesting as a record of their rambles together on Hampstead Heath. And when they compared with this the brass or terra cotta by which they immortalised a house or a name—compared with one such verse of imperishable beauty—they might recall Wordsworth's striking, fearful thought, that, after all, the most indestructible guarantee of immortality was on perishable paper. Some of them must soon be forgotten for ever, because they had never written a book, composed a poem, or got a flower named after them.



Digitized by Google

The name of Michael Drayton (1563—1631) was connected with Hampstead, and in his sixteenth song, one of the thirty songs he wrote between 1612—1622, in "Polyolbion," both Hampstead and Highgate were mentioned, Hampstead being spoken of as being famous for "simples."

When presently the Hill that maketh her a Vale,
With things he had in hand, did interrupt her tale
With *Hampsted* being fallen and *Highgate* at debate;
As one before them both, that would advance his state,
From either for his height to bear away the praise
Besides that he alone rich *Peryvale* surveys.
But *Hampsted* pleads himself in simples to have skill
And therefore by desert to be the noblest Hill;
As one that, on his worth, and knowledge doth rely
In learned physic's use, and skilful surgery:
And challengeth, from them, the worthiest place her own,
Since that old *Watling* once o'er him to pass was known.

De Foe (1661—1731), the writer of "Robinson Crusoe," mentioned in his "Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain," that Hampstead is risen from a little village almost to a city; nor could the uneven Surface, inconvenient for Building, check the Humour of the Builders, for even on the very Steep of the Hill, where there is no walking Twenty yards together, without tugging up, or straddling down, a Hill, the Buildings are increased to that Degree that the Town almost spreads the whole side of the Hill." That was very curious reading when it was remembered that the census in 1801 was 4,343, and in 1891 68,425. De Foe also mentioned that at the foot of the hill was an old seat of the Earls of Chesterfield called Belsize:—"At the foot of this Hill is an old seat of the Earls of *Chesterfield* called *Belsize;* which for many years had been neglected: but being tenanted by a certain *Projector*, who knew by what Handle to take the gay part of the world, he made it a house of Pleasure and Entertainment; and was one of the first of the kind: this brought a wonderful Concourse of People to the Place; and they were effectually gratified in all Sorts of Diversion: but there being too great a License used, it alarmed the Magistrates, and now the House is hastening apace to Ruin; and the same Diversions are carried on at others. He also gave an account of the Long Room in Flask Walk (Well Walk). With regard to Bishop Butler, Howitt, in his "Northern Heights," chiefly made mention of the stained glass in Vane House, where Bishop Butler lived, and it was pretty certain from the dates that the "Analogy" was not written in Hampstead, though

NOTES.—Hampsted and High-gate versus Peryvale pranked up with wreaths of wheat below Harrow.

Hampsted excellent for simples.

Hampsted Hill famous for simples.

Digitized by Google

it was probable that the famous "Fifteen Sermons" were, in 1726. It might "raise more doubts than it quelled," as Pitt remarked, if he (Mr. Kirkman) read portions from the "Analogy." But the sermons are very valuable, such as the one on Balaam, knowing the right and doing the wrong. And the Dissertation on Personal Identity would do no harm if it made you doubt your own (except in the case of bills unpaid). It is, of course, a curious and not a vain question: and Sir G. Stokes condescended to discuss it in a learned lecture on "I." In 1718 Butler was appointed preacher at the Rolls, in conjunction with Dr. Samuel Clarke, till 1726, when he published "Fifteen Sermons preached at that chapel." In 1722 he was made Rector of Haughton, and in 1725 went to Stanhope, by promotion from Haughton. He then divided his time between town and country. In 1732 he was appointed King's Chaplain. In 1733 Butler was made Prebend of Rochester, and had to live half the year at Stanhope and half at Rochester. In 1736 he was made Clerk of the Closet to Queen Caroline, and presented to her his "Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature." In 1738 he became Bishop of Bristol, and in 1740 Dean of St. Paul's, having resigned Stanhope. In 1750 he was translated to Durham, and made his first and last charge, on "External Religion," at his primary visitation, 1751. He died at Bath in 1752, and was interred in Bristol Cathedral. Vane's house, on which site now stood the Soldiers' Daughter' Home, had the triple glory of association with the State, in Sir Harry Vane, the Church, in Bishop Butler, and the Army, in its present association. With reference to William Blake (1757—1771), he would rather linger long before this bright particular star than before a dozen of the inferior stars. "How all thy lights combine" of painter, poet, divine, engraver, friend of angels and devils. As an artist he is outside of our present subject, or, rather, would be but for the fact that his artistic conceptions subserved as auxiliary to his poetry. And that is literature. But although he seems to belong to us so essentially, there is so little that actually dates from Hampstead. The air of no place beginning with H agreed with him, as Hampstead, Hill, Highgate, Hornsey: probably a fancy, because H is the gate of both Heaven and Hell. He belongs more to Camberwell and Felpham. And it was only in 1821 that he became the angel entertained not unawares by Linnell at North End. Still, as Blake, the Blake of all his works, he belongs to us. And it is an association of inestimable value for Sunday:

NOTES.—Baines.—"B. B., who wrote the "Analogy between Religion and Nature." And on Conscience, with the weighty sentence, "Had it strength, as it has right, had it power, as it has manifest authority, it would absolutely govern the world."—P. 406.

Also those on Human Nature.



Digitized by Google

to think of. He came up to spend his Sundays here. Read a little of Blake, or converse again with his Job, whenever you feel called upon to hear sermons. Strictly speaking, it seems as if his Dante's "Inferno" is the only subject distinctly located here, the illustrations for which, inspired by the pine wood near the Spaniards, being for this reason called Dante's Wood. He stated this, subject to correction. But he always conversed with Dante and Blake when he passed those trees, and can feel abler for this life by having passed through Inferno and Blake's multifarious Heaven blended together. "The Songs of Innocence" are dated 1789, "Songs of Experience" 1794, "Book of Thel," 1789, "Marriage of Heaven and Hell" 1790, Young's "Night Thoughts" 1796—97. Blake was introduced in 1818 to Linnell, who commissioned him to illustrate Job, 1823. His attention was turned to Dante 1825. It was in 1821, while residing at 3, Fountain Court, Strand, that he was a frequent visitor to Linnell. In 1826 Linnell took lodgings for them at Hampstead. He died on August 12th, 1827, aged 70 years and three months, his last illness due to Hampstead air! and he went to Paradise. Amongst other numerous names of persons mentioned by the lecturer as having either lived at Hampstead, or having associated Hampstead with their writings, were those of Lord Byron, Leigh Hunt, John Evelyn, Samuel Pepys, G. Steevens, an annotator of Shakespeare, Keats, George Crabbe, Steele, and Shelley, the introduction of their names being coupled with extracts from their writings and a few brief facts concerning them, which are given at the end of this Report. Many names, Mr. Kirkman said, had had to be omitted owing to want of time, and he was well aware that he had made many flagrant omissions by not bringing in the names of such people as Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, the members of the Kit Cat Club, Dr. Akenside, Mrs. Barbauld, and others.

Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, J.P. (Vice-President), in moving a vote of thanks to the Rev. J. Kirkman, remarked that it was a great pity that Mr. Kirkman's partnership with Howitt had been dissolved before Howitt's book came out. However, he knew that Mr. Kirkman had long been at work collecting data of every description, and he thought that Mr. Kirkman had meant to bring out a revised edition of Park.

Mr. G. W. Potter seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. E. E. Newton and the Rev. W. Urwick, and carried with acclamation.

Digitized by Google

The Rev. J. Kirkman, in responding, said that the history of Hampstead had yet to be written, and he considered that it could be best done by the co-operation of the members of their society.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. S. Kinns, seconded by Mr. Kirkman, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman for presiding.

---

## EXTRACTS FROM VARIOUS WRITINGS.

BYRON, Lord.—1788—1824.

"Childe Harold," 1809—1810.

The seventh day this! the jubilee of man.
London, right well thou know'st the day of prayer.
Then thy spruce citizen, wash'd artisan,
And smug apprentice gulp their weekly air:
Thy coach of hackney, whiskey,* one-horse chair,
And humblest gig, through sundry suburbs whirl
To Hampstead, Brentford, Harrow, make repair:
Till the tired jade the wheel forgets to hurl,
Provoking envious gibe from each pedestrian churl.

CANTO I., 69.

To Mr. Moore.

Genoa, February 30th, 1823.

MY DEAR TOM,

. . . . Of Hunt I see little: once a month or so, and then on his own business generally. You may easily suppose that I know too little of Hampstead and his *satellities* to have much communion or community with him.*

T. Moore's "Life of Byron," p. 572.

"Leigh Hunt has written a *real good* and *very original* poem, which I think will be a good hit. You can have no notion how very well it is written, nor should I, had I not redde it. . . .

To Mr. Moore, Nov. 4th, 1815.

LEIGH HUNT.—1784—1859.

The life and works of Leigh Hunt make such a large chapter in the history of Hampstead, that no one could do it justice by a few cursory

* Oath administered at Highgate publichouses to all travellers who stopped there.

* Whiskey—tim-whisky, a light carriage built for rapid motion.

* Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove.

POPE, "Essay on Man," I., 41.

Digitized by Google

remarks. Our estimable poet-patriot, whose poetry or prose was written in the Vale of Health—or in prison, like John Bunyan. Because he never rose to be in the first class of poets, he has never been duly appreciated. But we should never forget the patriot, who was, after Sir Harry Vane, the pioneer of the liberty in speech which we now enjoy, by word of mouth or by the daily press. Nationally, in the noble army of martyrs for liberty of speech, going from Hampstead to prison as victim, that in this land

> A man may speak the thing he will,
> The land where girt with friends or foes.
>
> TENNYSON.—"You ask me why."

"*The Examiner* is hardly remembered now; but we enjoy the liberty of which *The Examiner* was an early wave of the rising tide; and then 'Roll oblivion o'er the tools.'"—BROWNING.

Two houses there are here, or were, of the gathering of choice spirits, stars in close conjunction. One in the Vale of Health, where Hunt, Lamb, Shelley, Cowden Clarke, Keats, and even Byron, was among the intellectual elect.

For an instance of his prose best to take the tender remarks on his mother's grave in Hampstead Churchyard; Essay, p. 158; On the death of little children.

For Poetry, six sonnets on Hampstead. His sonnet on the Nile, p. 225—

> It flows through old hush'd Egypt and its sands:

At same time as Shelley's: vol. III., p. 24—

> I met a traveller from an antique land.

Keat's, p. 362—

> Son of the old moon-mountains African,

not the best of the three.

The other house is Mr. Hoare's, on the Heath, where Coleridge talked and Crabbe and Wordsworth . . . . got a word in occasionally. I must not name! a gentleman who told me the only thing he remembered about those gatherings as a boy, was how often he had to get up and fill Coleridge's glass with sherry

## SONNET DESCRIPTIVE OF HAMPSTEAD.

From "Foliage," 1818.

> A steeple issuing from a leafy rise,
> With farmy fields in front, and sloping green,
> Dear Hampstead, is thy southern face serene,
> Silently smiling on approaching eyes.
> Within, thine ever-shifting looks surprise,

Digitized by Google

Streets, hills, and dells, trees overhead now seen,
Now down below, with smoking roofs between,
A village revelling in varieties.
Then northward, what a range, with heath and pond,
Nature's own ground; woods that let mansions through,
And cottaged vales, with pillowy fields beyond.
And clumps of darkening pines, and prospects blue,
And that clear path through all, where daily meet
Cool cheeks, and brilliant eyes, and morn-elastic feet.

Q. "Most descriptive."—HOWITT.

Most efflorescent and Shakspearian epithets!

THE NILE.

It flows through old hush'd Egypt and its sands,
Like some grave mighty thought threading a dream,
And times and things, as in that vision, seem
Keeping along it their eternal stands:
Caves, pillars, pyramids, the shepherd bands
That roamed through the young world, the glory extreme
Of high Sesostris, and that southern beam
The laughing queen that caught the world's great hands.
Then comes a mightier silence, stern and strong,
As of a world left empty of its throng,
And the void weighs on us: and then we wake
And hear the fruitful stream lapsing along
'Twixt villages, and think how we shall take
Our own calm journey on for human sake.*

Leigh Hunt. Note p. 449, p. 235.

JOHN EVELYN.—1620—1706.

Diary 1641—1697, through Charles I., Cromwell, Charles II., James II., to William.

1676.—June 2. I went with my Lord Chamberlaine to see a garden at Enfield towne. . . . We returned in the evening by Hamsted to see Lord Wotton's house and garden, Belsize, built with vast expence by Mr. O'Neale, an Irish gentleman who married Lord Wotton's mother, Lady Stanhope. The furniture is very particular for Indian cabinets, porcelain, and other solid and noble moveables. The gallery very fine, the gardens very large, but ill kept, yet woody and chargeable. The soil a cold weeping clay, not answering the expence.

SAMUEL PEPYS.—1632—1703.

Pepy's Diary, 17th August, 1668.—To Hamstead, to speak with the Atturney-generall, whom we met in the fields, by his own rout and house. And after a little talk about our business of Ackeworth, went and saw the Lord Wotton's house and garden (Belsize House) which is

* This sonnet was written at the same time, and in the same place, the Vale of Health, Hampstead, with the sonnets on the Nile in the works of Shelley and Keats.

Digitized by Google

wonderfull fine: too good for the house the gardens are, being indeed the most noble that ever I saw, and brave orange and lemon-trees.

*Spectator*—G. STEEVENS – SHAKSPEARE.

No. 28. April 2nd, 1711.—The first advertisement is of a "boarding-school for young gentlewomen near the Windmill in Hampstead."

No. 9. March 10th, 1711 (Addison's) says our modern celebrated clubs are founded upon eating and drinking, which are points wherein most men agree, and in which the learned and illiterate, the dull and the airy, the philosopher and the buffoon can all of them bear a part. The Kit-Cat itself is said to have taken its origin from a mutton-pie.

N.B.—Named from a pastry-cook Christopher Cat.

Club consisting of the most distinguished wits and statesmen among the Whigs, was famous for its mutton pies.

Met in summer at the Upper Flask, where Pope, Steele, and celebrities of Queen Anne's reign used to meet.

Here G. Steevens lived, 1771—1800, with Johnson, annotator of Shakespeare: one link! and the other his chair, in Hereford House, late in possession of Miss Crump: bought by Americans.

In "Pursuit of Literature," 1798, inaccurately quoted by Howitt, p. 129:

> *Then* / *Whom* late from Hampstead journeying to his book,
> Aurora oft for Cephalus mistook:
> What time he brushed *the dew* / *her dews* with hasty pace,
> To meet the printer's *devils* / *devilet* face to face.

Also Howitt says Lord Byron manages to borrow an idea from Mrs. Barbauld, p. 170, which Shakespeare must have borrowed also by a curious anachronism. And even this is inaccurately quoted.

> The earth hath bubbles as the water *hath* / *has*,
> And *this is* / *these are* of them.
> —"Macbeth," I., 2.

GEORGE CRABBE. Life by his Son.

"The last time I saw Crabbe was when I dined with him at Mr. Hoare's at Hampstead. He very kindly came with me to the coach to see me off, and I never pass that spot on the top of Hampstead Heath without thinking of him. As to the force and faith of his genius it would be superfluous in me to offer any opinion. Pray pardon me for speaking of his memory in this very imperfect manner."—T. CAMPBELL, p. 68, 1817.

"During his first and second visits to London my father spent a good deal of his time beneath the hospitable roof of the late Samuel

Digitized by Google

Hoare, Esquire, on Hampstead Heath. He owed his introduction to this respected family to his friends Mr. Bowles and the author of the delightful "Excursions in the West," Mr. Warner: and though Mr. Hoare was an invalide, and little disposed to form new connexions, he was so much gratified with Mr. Crabbe's manners and conversation that their acquaintance soon grew into an affectionate and lasting intimacy. Mr. Crabbe made Hampstead his headquarters on his spring visits; and only repaired from thence occasionally to the brilliant circles of the metropolis."—p. 76.

June, 1825.

My time passes I cannot tell how pleasantly. To-day I read one of my long stories to my friends and Mrs. Joanna Baillie and her sister. It was a task: but they encouraged me, and were or seemed gratified. I rhyme at Hampstead with a great deal of facility; for nothing interrupts me but kind calls to something pleasant. I have seen many things and many people. I have seen Mr. Southey and Mr. Wordsworth, have been some days with Mr. Rogers, and at last have been at the Athenæum, and purpose to visit the Royal Institution: and have been to Richmond in a steam-boat.—P. 81.

KEATS.

Here lies one whose name is writ in Hampstead.

The best of his productions were written here:—"Endymion," "Lamia," "Isabella," "Eve of S. Agnes," "Hyperion."

People are not now Keatsy enough, or have had too much of him!

I stood tiptoe upon a little hill,
The air was cooling, and so very still
That the sweet buds, which with a modest pride
Pull droopingly, in slanting curve aside,
Their scantly-leaved and finely-tapering stems,
Had not yet lost those starry diadems
Caught from the early sobbing of the morn.
The clouds were pure and white as flocks new shorn,
And fresh from the clear brook: sweetly they slept
On the blue fields of heaven, and then there crept.
A little noiseless noise among the leaves
Born of the very sigh that silence heaves:
For not the faintest motion could be seen
Of all the shades that slanted o'er the green.

—1817.

Suggested by the gate from the battery on Hampstead Heath into a field by Caen Wood; and the last, "Sleep and Poetry," occasioned by his sleeping in the Vale of Health.

* Three Sonnets on the Nile: as memorable as Kitchener, Sir J. Scott, and Marchand on the Nile!

Digitized by Google

KEATS—BYRON.

Are you aware that Shelley has written an Elegy on Keats, and accuses the *Quarterly* of killing him?

"Who killed John Keats?
I, says the *Quarterly*,
So savage and tartarly,
'Twas one of my feats."
—Byron's Life, July, 1821.

Just as he really promised something great,
If not intelligible, without Greek
Contrived to talk about the gods of late,
Much as they might have been supposed to speak.
Poor fellow! his was an untoward fate,
'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be snuffed out by an article.
—"Don Juan," II., 60.

You know I did not approve of Keats poetry, or principles of poetry; but as he is dead omit all that I said about him. His "Hyperion" is a fine monument, and will keep his name.
—Byron's Life, p. 520.

SONNET.—TO THE NILE.

Son of the old moon-mountains African!
Chief of the Pyramid and Crocodile!
We call thee fruitful, and that very while
A desert fills our seeing's inward span;
Nurse of swart nations since the world began,
Art thou so fruftful? or dost thou beguile
Such men to honour thee, who, worn with toil,
Rest for a space 'twixt Cairo and Decan?
O may dark fancies err! they surely do;
'Tis ignorance that makes a barren waste
Of all beyond itself: thou dost bedew
Green rushes like our rivers, and dost taste
The pleasant sunrise; green isles hast thou too,
And to the sea as happily dost haste.
—KEATS, p. 362, H. B. Forman's Edition, 1884.

FLAGRANT OMISSIONS.

"Sir Richard Steele, Knight, Author, Essayist, first chief promoter of the periodical press of England: born in Dublin, March 12, 1671: buried in this Church, and below this tablet." On a brass tablet fixed in marble in S. Peter's Church, Carmarthen, by Mr. Valentine Davis. Also a register from the register book of burials is given: 1720, Sept. 4, Sir R. Steele. Certified, Latimer Jones, Vicar.

Digitized by Google

## SONNET. OZYMANDIAS.

I met a traveller from an antique land,
Who said: "Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them, on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown
And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed.
And on the pedestal these words appear.
"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair."
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,
The lone and level sands stretch far away.
—SHELLEY, Vol. III., p. 24, W. M. Rossetti's Edition, 1881.

This is not far from the keynote of the three famous sonnets that Shelley, Keats and Hunt agreed to write, each one, while in Hunt's house in the Vale of Health.

Digitized by Google

## Out-Door Meeting, 10th June, 1899.

ON Saturday afternoon and evening, 10th June, a very enjoyable outing in connection with the society took place, and was well attended.

In the afternoon the party was under the guidance of Mr. G. W. Potter, the first place visited being Priory Lodge, Frognal.

The house, Mr. Potter said, dated from about 1750, the older part being that next to the roadway, the two other distinct wings having been added later, the last part about thirty-five years ago. It was in the oldest part where Dr. Johnson was said to have lived for a time and to have written "The Vanity of Human Wishes." The house was explored by the visitors, and also the beautiful and extensive grounds, in which there was formerly a pond, but which has now been drained with a view to building purposes. In the grounds of the house adjoining, St. Basil's, formerly Frognal Hall, Mr. Potter pointed out the spot where there was formerly a pond called "Cole's Pond," one of the numerous ponds existing in Hampstead fifty years ago. Passing up Frognal Mr. Potter pointed out the site of the old Hampstead Poor House, namely, the grounds of the North London Hospital for Consumption, Mount Vernon. From there a move was made to Holly Terrace House on Mount Vernon, which was said to have been occupied by William Hunt, whom the speaker remembered quite well, son of the poet Leigh Hunt. The house in Holly Hill, now the preparatory branch of the University College School, was next visited, and was described by Mr. Potter as being one of the oldest houses in Hampstead. It is an old Jacobean house, although from having been so frequently altered it appeared of much later date, dating from 1665,



Digitized by Google

which date was pointed out deeply cut into an old-fashioned corner pipe head in the rear of the house. The inside of the house, with its beautiful panelling, was then examined with great interest, Mr. Potter pointing out that an infallible sign of the age of wood pannelling was the presence or absence of the scooping marks made by the planing of the panels. In Tudor and Jacobean houses these marks were always more or less visible: in Georgian houses they were less seen, owing to the improvements made in the planes and such tools of the later period. In Holly Hill House the panelling was of much more modern date than the older part of the building. The only remains of the old house now visible were the back walls, where there were still one or two of the old mullioned windows left. The old garden walls with their massive buttresses and small Tudor bricks were also an index of the great age of the premises. Bolton House, Windmill Hill, once the residence of Joanna Baillie, was also visited. Here, said Mr. Potter, Joanna Baillie lived with her sister Agnes, and was visited by such distinguished people as Sir Walter Scott and Mrs. Siddons. In an interesting manner Mr. Potter described many incidents in connection with those ladies' lives in Hampstead.

On the motion of Mr. Charles J. Munich (Hon. Sec.), seconded by Mr. E. E. Newton, and supported by Captain Ellis, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Potter for the trouble he had taken and for the interesting information he had imparted.

From Bolton House the entire party adjourned to Branch Hill Lodge, the residence of Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, J.P. (Vice-President), and on the beautiful lawn in front of the house tea was hospitably provided, and a photograph of the company was taken by Mr. F. Lubbock Jermyn.

Mr. Basil Woodd Smith gave a most interesting account of the history and associations of Branch Hill Lodge, which, he said, might fairly claim a place among the old historic houses of Hampstead. The grounds, which occupy part of the western slope of the Northern Heights, contribute, he said, one of the five streams which rise from under the Bagshot sand of the Heath, namely, the "West Bourne," which, flowing, through St. John's Wood, Paddington, and Hyde Park, reaches the Thames at Pimlico by the Ranelagh Sewer, but formerly, and within the memory of the speaker, by an open stream shaded by willow trees. The oaks now growing in the grounds no doubt formed

Digitized by Google

part of the Old Forest of Middlesex, and among their immediate progenitors, if not among themselves, James I. may well have hunted. The site first comes into local history in 1731, when Joseph Rous died and left three messuages in Hampstead, which are not specified, but one of which, "known as Bleak Hall" (no doubt its popular name), or "Judges' Bench House," which was its more dignified appellation, was first let, at £25 a year, and afterwards sold by his executors for £315, to Mr. Thomas Clarke, who afterwards became Master of the Rolls. Some "rough-cast" plaster, brought to light a few years ago in making alterations, and a specimen of which was shown to the visitors, no doubt formed a part of this old house. Clarke at once began to improve his house, enlarging and altering and making successive enclosures of the waste surrounding it. Among others was that of the "Sand-pit," marked in the surveyor's map of 1680, which is now in Hampstead Free Library in Arkwright Road.* He was also admitted to twenty rods "adjoining a place called Northwood, near to Northwood Well" (which still exists), and to 130 rods previously held by Rous, between a place called "Judge's Bench" (not Judges' Walk) "and Northwood Well." A continuation of the avenue of trees on Judges' Walk can be traced through the present garden to the old house. Apparently the present Branch Hill had not then been cut through. In Rocque's map (1745) it only appears as a track, and not a road. A short time ago Mr. Albert Watson, of the Public Record Office, came upon some private correspondence of Sir Thomas Clarke, which seems to have been left behind by his executors, which Mr. Basil Woodd Smith described, and among which were some interesting references to Branch Hill Lodge. Clarke, who was a bachelor and apparently almost without friends, evidently made the improvement of his place the amusement of his life. In 1744, among other things, he projected a portico, which appears in a bill of 1747 as "A Rustic Frontispiece." Year by year the work went on, till, in 1754, there appeared on the scene Mr. Flitcroft, the architect of the Parish Church and St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, with plans for a new house, which are mentioned in a schedule but are not now to be found. Much of the old house was pulled down to make way for it. The new and existing house was not built by contract, but by separate tradesmen under Flitcroft's direction, and the bills are full of interesting details, too long to be given here. It was not finished before 1758. Sir Thomas Clarke's personal history had often been told, last and best in the "Dictionary of National

* Note by Mr. Basil Woodd Smith: This is doubtful. Mr. Sharpe in his notes to the map, which I had not then seen, places the Sandpit at The Grange. The Hollow at Branch Hill Lodge is called "the Loam Pit," the grant to Clarke; but it can hardly have contained loam, though loam and sand run into one another here very irregularly.

Digitized by Google

Biography." The son of a pawnbroker in Bloomsbury, he was befriended by Zachary Pearce, sent to Westminster School and Cambridge. He was introduced to Lord Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor under James I., who became his patron. Macclesfield, however became involved in the South Sea Bubble, was accused of corruption, fined £30,000, and sent to the Tower. The second Lord Macclesfield, who became President of the Royal Society and was influential in the change, in 1752, from the Old Style to the New, continued his friend; but Clarke, by his own talent and perseverance, had made his own position. In 1754 he became Master of the Rolls and was knighted, and when he died, in 1764, he repaid his obligations to the family by leaving to the third Lord Macclesfield, the grandson of his first patron, the whole of his estate except a bequest of £30,000 to St. Luke's Hospital. He is said to have refused the offer of the Chancellorship. Clarke's one and only friend, so far as appears, was the Rev. Mark Hildesley, vicar of Hitchin, and later Bishop of Sodor and Man, where he did exemplary work in promoting the translation of the Bible and Prayer Book into Manx, and generally improving the condition of the people. He was a great friend of Dr. Edward Young, Rector of Welwyn, and author of the "Night Thoughts," on whom he calls on his way home from Hampstead to Hitchin, that he may enjoy "a transient taste of his Divine Speculation." Clarke visits Hildesley at Hitchin, and the two make a pilgrimage to Gorhambury in honour of Bacon, and then come back to Judges' Bench House together. A great many letters from Hildesley to Clarke remain in the above-mentioned papers, and throw much interesting light on the character and relations of the two men. Hildesley writes freely and often. He discusses theological, philosophical, and social questions, recommends tar-water, introduces a "limner" named Wolfgan, who paints Clarke's portrait, manifests great interest in the alterations and improvements of the estate, and shows himself throughout a warm and intelligent if somewhat complimentary friend. He might be forgiven if he felt what, however, is not expressed, some disappointment that he was not remembered in the will. Subsequent owners and occupants of the house—the third Earl of Macclesfield; Lord Chancellor Loughborough, who built Rosslyn House, lately pulled down; Sir Thomas Neave, who added largely to the grounds by fresh enclosures, and who also had here a fine collection of old glass, including two portraits of James I. and Rochester, brought here from the Chicken House (the whole collection was afterwards removed to the family seat Dagnams, near Romford); Lady Byron, who almost certainly rented the house furnished in the twenties; and other more recent owners, including Mr. Bartholomew Claypon, were also all briefly referred to. The house, Mr. Basil Woodd Smith added, came into his possession in 1867, and he had altered it very considerably. What the future fate

Digitized by Google

of it would be he did not know, but he suggested that it might be made the Mansion House of the Mayor of Hampstead.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Kinns, seconded by Mr. D. E. Chandler, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Basil Woodd Smith and to Miss Woodd Smith.

The party, under the guidance of Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, afterwards made a tour of the beautiful grounds, and also inspected the many objects of interest in the house itself.

Digitized by Google

## Outdoor Meeting, 24th June, 1899.

ON Saturday afternoon, 24th June, the members of the Society went somewhat out of the beaten track of their historic investigations, to visit the British Museum, when the Rev. Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S., author of "Graven in the Rock," &c., conducted the members round the Assyrian and Egyptian galleries.

The members met together in the lecture room of the Museum, presided over by Sir William T. Charley, Q.C., D.C.L., formerly Common Sergeant of the City.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he had known Dr. Kinns for many years, first as the head of an important scholastic establishment, and afterwards as a clergyman of the Church of England. He had thrown much light on questions that would always be of intense interest in respect of Assyria and Egypt.

On commencing, Dr. Kinns said that it had been his privilege to give these special and free lectures in the Egyptian and Assyrian Galleries of the Museum for the past twenty years; in the delivery of which he had felt much real pleasure, because these monuments confirmed the narratives of the Holy Scriptures in a marvellous manner. After explaining how the keys were discovered for deciphering the Egyptian heiroglyphics and the Assyrian cuneiform writing, the lecturer pointed out Sennacherib depicted before the gates of Lakish on large slabs brought from the ruins of his palace, in excellent preservation; and on a terra-



Digitized by Google

cotta cylinder his scribe had given the detailed account of the invasion of Jerusalem, which corresponds in minute particulars with the Scriptural record. Ahab and Jehu are mentioned on the Black Obelisk which was discovered by Layard; whilst the narratives in Daniel were shown to be verified by the records of Nebuchadrezzar, whose name is upon nine out of every ten of the millions of bricks scattered over the ruins of Babylon; the building of his temples and palaces, as well as the walls of the city, being also fully described upon his tablets. And, more important still, Dr. Kinns pointed out cylinders in the cases showing that Belshazzar was the eldest son of Nabonidus, and, in Sir Henry Rawlinson's opinion, united with his father upon the throne of Babylon. Besides this, on another tablet, the account is given of Belshazzar's death and of his soldiers weeping for him at Akkad. Tablets were exhibited giving the account of the Deluge, which also surprisingly agree with the Biblical story of that catastrophe.

In the Egyptian galleries were shown sculptures of the Pharaoh of Joseph, the Pharaoh whose daughter took Moses out of the bulrushes, the Pharaoh at whose court Moses spent about forty years of his life, and the Pharaoh of the Exodus. And also was seen, in a very perfect condition, a statue from the Treasure-city of Pithom; besides a collection of endless other treasures more or less bearing upon the Scriptural narratives, which every lover of his Bible ought to see, for such facts not only strengthen the faith of a believer but also completely silence the sceptic.

The Archbishop of Jamaica proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Kinns, and said it was thirty-five years since he was last in the British Museum. That thirty-five years had been full of developments, especially in the line of their studies of that afternoon. They owed great thanks to Dr. Kinns for his labours in this matter. While they must treat the Bible as what it was—a book of religious revelation—they must test it by the most recent discoveries. They might have to modify their opinions as to the meanings of certain words in the Bible, as the result of these discoveries, but every fresh discovery tended to strengthen the belief in the substantial truth of the Book. After all, they did not go to the Bible for geology or history, but as a divine revelation of human duty and eternal salvation, but it was a

Digitized by Google

great comfort to find the Bible so accurate on matters in which it did not profess to be an authority.

Mr. D. E. Chandler (member of Council) seconded, and expressed his extreme delight at the learned lecture they had heard.

The Chairman said he hoped that in the future that portion of antiquity which bore on Biblical archæology would excite their interest more than any other part of the science.

The vote was carried unanimously.

Dr. Kinns briefly replied.

Mr. Charles J. Munich (Hon. Sec. and Treasurer), moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. E. E. Newton (member of Council) seconded.

The vote having been carried unanimously, Sir William Charley responded suitably, and the proceedings closed.



Digitized by Google

## Outdoor Meeting, 29th July, 1899.

ON Saturday afternoon, 29th July, an outdoor meeting of the members of this Society was held, and was well attended.

The members met at the entrance to the Constitutional Club, Hollybush Hill, and were shown over the club premises by Mr. G. W. Potter. The visitors were received by the hon. secretary of the club, Mr. C. J. Acret, and assembled in the large dining hall.

Mr. Potter explained that the club premises were formerly the Hollybush Assembly Rooms, and the chief interest centred in the fact that it was said to be the site of Romney's studio. It was certainly a fact, and could be proved by the rate-book, that Romney lived in the house which they could see from the dining-room window, The Mount, now occupied by Mr. Edward Bell. Mr. Bell was of opinion that Romney used the room they were then in as a studio and art gallery, but he (Mr. Potter) was not of that opinion, and had had a good deal of friendly controversy on the subject with Mr. Bell. As a matter of fact the upper rooms were not built in Romney's time. He (Mr. Potter) could remember sixty years ago the name of the builder, Greening, being on a board outside, and some fifteen years ago he came into contact with the younger Greening, who was then an inmate of the Hampstead Workhouse, and who was eighty-three or eighty-four years of age, and he said he remembered the building being done when he was nine years of age. The fact was remembered by him more particularly, he said, because his father had to pay a guinea for every deal he used, owing to the French War. Other evidence to the same effect was forthcoming from a former old resident, Mrs. Ashby, and from Mr. Holford, who had documentary evidence in his possession that the place was not built until 1807. He considered that the arrangements of the rooms, the large hall with its



Digitized by Google

musicians' gallery, the reading-room, dining-room, and large kitchen, were sure proof that the place was intended for Assembly Rooms for Hampstead, and not for the purpose of a studio. They read, however, that Romney had an art gallery there, and built a house at the end of the garden. That house would be, he presumed, the tavern. At any rate the occupier of the tavern had always been the tenant of the owner of the rooms, and was so now. Romney resided in Hampstead only about five years, from about 1795 to 1798, and he died in 1832. In 1807 a sale of his effects took place at Christies', some of them being described as coming from his studio at Hampstead. It was, he thought, undoubtedly a fact that Romney had a studio on the site of the present building, but certainly not in the room in which they were then assembled. From 1807 to 1874 that hall was the Town Hall of Hampstead, and was the centre of municipal life here. Some parochial work was carried on in the schoolrooms, but any municipal or political work, banquets, meetings with regard to the rights of copyholders, &c., were always held in the Assembly Rooms. Constable used to lecture in those rooms on painting, and they were also the centre of a Conversazione Society, which was formed for the recreation and elevation of the people of Hampstead. Lectures were given by such well-known men as Faraday, Robert Owen, Nathaniel Holmes, G. Cruickshank, and many others. When telegraphy was first introduced Mr. Potter remembered that at a lecture a wire was attached to a primitive sort of electric telegraph machine in the down-stairs lecture-room and carried up to another similar apparatus in the large room overhead. Thus messages were conveyed from one room to the other by the operator, Mr. Nathaniel Holmes, to the great wonderment and delight of the spectators. An exhibition of pictures was also held in the rooms, and in that department valuable aid was rendered by the late Mr. Henry Sharpe, who was instrumental in getting the exhibition open to all comers and devoted much valuable time in pointing out to the visitors the merits of the various pictures. Many celebrated Royal Academicians had used the rooms, and in one of them Herbert worked at his celebrated fresco for the House of Lords, "King Lear disinheriting Cordelia." He hoped the dear old rooms, which had been the centre of municipal life in Hampstead for seventy years, would stand for many years to come.

In conclusion, he proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Charles Acret for the facilities he afforded the visitors to inspect the club premises. This was cordially awarded. The party then proceeded to the lower rooms, those now used as billiard-rooms being pointed out by

Digitized by Google

Mr. Potter as the former lecture-room, for it was originally one large room and not two as now. This large room was very probably Romney's art gallery, as it is certainly older than other parts of the building, and could be entered from Romney's garden.

The party next proceeded to pay a visit to Upper Heath, formerly the Upper Flask Tavern, where, by the invitation of the Misses Lister, the historical old house was examined with very great interest. They first assembled in the drawing-room, where Mr. I. S. Lister gave some interesting details with regard to the house and its former owners and occupiers.

In Walford's "Old and New London," he said, the house was spoken of as the Upper Flask Tavern, which was at one time known as the "Upper Bowling Green." James Blackwell was the first owner mentioned in the title-deeds. He was succeeded in 1709 by Samuel Stanton, vintner, and he, in 1737, by his nephew Samuel Stanton, gentleman, whose sister married Addison's stepson, the Earl of Warwick. The house passed to their daughter, Lady Charlotte Rich, in 1750. George Stephenson, a merchant of Newcastle, bought the property in 1760; and in 1770 George Steevens, the annotator of Shakespeare and friend of Dr. Johnson, acquired it, and laid out much money in improving the house, and adding a strip of waste land bordering on what is now Holford Road to the garden. He built the high retaining wall in Heath Street. Steevens died here in 1800. From 1804 to 1845 Thomas Sheppard, M.P. for Frome, and from 1845 to 1858 Mrs. Raikes lived here. In 1858 Mr. Lister's father bought the property, which then included the ground now owned by Mr. Thornley. Addison, Pope, and Steele, and the famous Kit-Cat Club* made the Upper Flask their resort in summer before 1708. Johnson must often have visited the house in the time of Steevens. Richardson mentions the Upper Flask in his novel of "Clarissa."

The quaint low-ceilinged rooms of the house, and the beautiful gardens, with their profusion of old English flowers, were then examined by the visitors with very great interest. Before leaving the gardens a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the Misses Lister and

* So called after a certain Christopher Cat.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Lister, on the motion of Mr. D. E. Chandler, seconded by Mr. E. E. Newton.

Under the guidance of Mr. Potter, the party then proceeded to pay a visit to Fenton House, The Grove, the residence of Mr. G. C. Trewby, passing on the way Tudor House, in the grounds of which Mr. Potter pointed out a large elm tree, which was, he said, thirty years ago encircled by seats, and was known as "the big tree." Around it was a green called "Sheppard's Green," on which cricket was played, and which was practically the village green. On arrival at Fenton House the visitors, over fifty in number, were received by Mr. and Mrs. Trewby, and were entertained to tea on the beautiful lawn.

Mr. Trewby then gave an interesting account of the house so far as he had been able to ascertain it from the deeds, etc. The house, he said, was supposed to have been built about the middle of the seventeenth century. The oldest document in his possession was a deed dated 1786, which referred to the admittance of "John Hyndman, Esq.," in 1765, to the "Messuage or tenement formerly called or known by the name of Ostend, but which place is now more generally known by the name of the Clock House." In this description mention was made of a "brewhouse formerly of Joshua Gee." This brewhouse stood where the stables are now situated, and formed part of the property. The wide shaft above the corn-bin was supposed to have been in connection with the brewing vat or copper. There is a large deep brick well in the yard sunk down to the clay fifty feet below, and there is generally about five feet of water in it. One of the features of the place are the old wrought-iron gates facing Holly-hill; but, unfortunately, he had no authentic record as to whether they were originally erected there or where they came from. One account is that they were brought by a French family who formerly resided here; another that they were removed from Old St. Paul's; and a third account is that they came from Hampton Court Palace. They are considered a very good example of work, and it would be seen that they bear the monogram "A. G." whatever it may mean. Mr. Trewby also mentioned that, within the memory of people still living, these gates were used for the passage of Sedan chairs, especially to and from the Parish Church. With reference to the former occupiers, he found that, at a Court held in 1793, Philip

Digitized by Google

Ibbetson Fenton, late of Riga in the Empire of Russia, was formally "admitted." Then comes James Fenton, admitted in 1807, on the death of Ibbetson Fenton. Then, in 1835, Edward Oates was admitted as a trustee under the will of James Fenton. In 1860 the property was enfranchised by Mary Elizabeth Adolphine Selwyn. Thomas Turner, the father of the present Bishop of Islington, lived there at that time. In 1863 Mary Elizabeth Adolphine Selwyn, of Glenberrow, Ledbury, Hereford, spinster, leased the place to the Honourable Margaret Murray, and, according to the deed, the house had been known for some time by the name of Fenton House, but was then called the Clock House, from the fact that it formerly had a clock in front, the place it occupied being still discernible. A subsequent occupier renamed it Fenton House, by which name it came into his (Mr. Trewby's) possession in 1884. Lady Abercromby and Baroness Gray both lived here at different times, one or both of them being connected with Queen Victoria's Court in the early days, and he had been told that her Majesty paid visits to them, her children being sent on to the Heath. The foundations of the house were, he said, well worth inspecting, there being three small dungeons in the lower regions, leading one out of the other, which had been converted into wine cellars.

A vote of thanks to Mr., Mrs., and Miss Trewby was heartily awarded, on the motion of Mr. F. Lubbock Jermyn, seconded by Mr. E. S. Payne.

The Honorary Secretary read the following letter from Lord Mansfield, a member of the Society:

Kenwood, Hampstead, London, N.W.
July 28th, 1899.

SIR,—I am sorry not to be able to join the outdoor meeting and visitation of the society to-morrow. I remember Fenton House very well, as I was often there, as a child, when it was inhabited by my great aunt, Hon. Mrs. David Murray (afterwards in her own right Baroness Gray.)—Yours faithfully, MANSFIELD.

Mr. Essington Hughes pointed out to the assembled company the fact that the picture of the iron gates spoken of by Mr. Trewby appeared on the cover of one of the editions of Dickens's "Bleak House."

The company afterwards made a tour of the house and its beautiful gardens, under the guidance of Mr. Trewby.

Digitized by Google

## Outdoor Meeting, 3rd August, 1899.

On Thursday, the 3rd August, one of the most enjoyable and successful summer outings in connection with the Society took place, when about 115 members and friends paid a visit to Hatfield.

A visit was paid first to the parish church, of which the Rev. Lord William Cecil is the rector, where a history of the church was read to the company by the Rev. Dr. Taft, a member of the Society, from Thorne's "Environs of London." This account stated that the church is dedicated to St. Ethelreda, as is Ely Cathedral. After the Abbey Church of St. Albans it is the largest in the county. Very little of the old church remains, the edifice having been restored and practically rebuilt in 1872. Attention was called to the fine reredos of Caen stone and marble, and to the fine piscina, which was discovered on the south wall during the restoration, and to another one on the east end of the nave. The pulpit is also of Caen stone and marble, carved by Earp and presented to the church by Mr. Wynn Ellis. The font of Tisbury stone, with clustered shafts of coloured marble, was given by the Marchioness of Salisbury. On the north of the chancel is the Salisbury Chapel, in memory of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, the



Digitized by Google

builder of Hatfield House, who died in 1612. This chapel, which unfortunately was not open to the visitors, contains a very fine monument to the first earl. The recumbent effigy of the earl in his treasurer's robes, lies upon a slab of black marble, borne by four statues in white marble representing the cardinal virtues, Fortitude, Justice, Prudence, and Temperance. Beneath the slab lies the representation of a skeleton on a mat. On the south side of the chancel is the Brocket Chapel. The most noteworthy monuments in the church are those of Dame Elizabeth Brocket (1612) and Sir James Read (1760).

After the church had been inspected a visit was paid to Hatfield House, by permission of the Marquis of Salisbury, the grounds of which were entered by the North Lodge. On arrival at the north door of the mansion the large party were received by the housekeeper, who, with her assistants, showed the visitors over the house in two parties. From the entrance hall the visitors passed into a large hall known as the Marble Hall, which is panelled with oak, the walls being hung with splendid tapestry brought from Spain. The chapel in the south-west corner was next visited, and the gallery above it, in which is placed Queen Anne's coronation chair. The armoury, or cloisters, was also visited, which contains a large collection of arms, tapestry, models, antique cabinets and furniture of all kinds, Dervish coats, tom-toms, etc., from Atbara and Omdurman, and also two magnificent incense braziers from Constantinople. The long gallery, 160 feet long, over the armoury, was also found to contain many objects of great interest and value, principal amongst them being a genealogical tree of Queen Elizabeth, showing her descent from Adam, portraits of Henry VIII. and his

Digitized by Google

wives, and a case of beautiful miniatures of the Cecil family. The library is an exceedingly fine room, and is rich in old books and historical documents and letters. Over the chimney-piece is a very fine Florentine mosaic portrait of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, dated 1608. In the winter dining-room is a magnificent painting of the Duke of Wellington, and in a vestibule outside stands the carved oak cradle said to have belonged to Anne Boleyn and used for her child, afterwards Queen Elizabeth. Lord Salisbury had the cradle copied in carved silver as a receptacle for letters, etc., which he presented to her Majesty Queen Victoria on her last birthday. The work was admirably carried out at very short notice by a Hampstead resident and a member of the Antiquarian Society. In the winter drawing-room, known as King James's drawing-room, are several glass cases containing many objects of interest. Amongst them is the quill pen with which Lord Salisbury signed the Berlin Treaty, a pair of yellow silk net-work stockings, a hat, and other articles said to have been worn by Queen Elizabeth. Over the fireplace in this room is a bronze statue of James I. At one end hangs a full-length painting of the German Emperor in admiral's uniform, presented by him to Lord Salisbury in 1890. In the summer drawing-room at the foot of the grand staircase a white marble bust of the great Lord Burleigh stands above the massive mantel-piece of Buxton stone. The grand staircase near the east end of the mansion has a flight of five landings. The balustrades are massive, and finely carved in the Italian style. On the walls hang choice portraits of the Cecils by Lely, Kneller, Vandyke, Reynolds, and others. On leaving the house the party paid a visit to the remains, near the North Lodge, of the old palace of the Bishops of Ely,

Digitized by Google

who for many years, and until the dissolution of the monasteries, were Lords of the Manor of Hatfield. The old refectory, with its curious lofty chestnut roof, is now the stable. The tower in which Princess Elizabeth resided during a portion of Queen Mary's reign is part of this building, and looks out on the rose garden of the present mansion.

An adjournment was then made by the visitors to the Salisbury Arms Temperance Hotel, where tea was partaken of. Afterwards, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Kinns, seconded by Mr. F. Lubbock Jermyn, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Charles J. Munich, the honorary secretary and treasurer, for the successful organization of the outing.

The Hon. Secretary, in response, said he felt amply repaid for his labours by seeing the interest shown in the doings of the society by the members, and by the way in which he was supported in his efforts to make the Society a success.

The party then dispersed, some to return to town by an early train, and others to wander through Lord Salisbury's beautiful park. The park abounds with fine old, and in some cases, grotesque, oak trees, the most noted of which is Queen Elizabeth's Oak, which stands near the corner of an avenue leading down to the vineyard, north-east of the house. This oak tree is reported to have been the limit of her walk when kept a prisoner at Hatfield, and it is said she was sitting under the tree when she received the news of Queen Mary's death. Between the north front of the house and the entrance gates near the railway station is a fine stretch of level sward.

Digitized by Google

## Outdoor Meeting, 30th September, 1899.

On Saturday afternoon, 30th September, between fifty and sixty members of the Society paid a visit to the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, conducted by Mr. Hubert Hall, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., of the Record Office.

Mr. Hall received the visitors and indicated to them the various objects of interest in the museum Particularly interesting was the Domesday Book, which by special arrangement was shown, opened at the section dealing with Hampstead. In drawing attention to this, Mr. Hall said that possibly Domesday Book was an abbreviation of a much larger and fuller return, a portion of which was also shown in the Domesday Book of the Eastern Counties. Amongst other interesting exhibits to which attention was drawn were several early Norman charters, specimens of the rolls of the Courts, which were preserved there in a unbroken series from the time of Richard I. till about twenty years back, there being a separate roll for each term of each of the three courts, four terms being held per year. There was a group of interesting treaties, and special interest attached to the "Golden Bull" of Clement VII., granting the title of "Defender of the Faith" to Henry VIII., and to the great seal of France (attributed to Cellini) attached to a



Digitized by Google

treaty of 1527. A third gold seal was seen attached to the treaty of 1254, made by Edward I.'s father-in-law, Alphonso the Wise of Castille. These three precious seals have been known as the "three golden Leagues of the Treasury" since the days of Queen Elizabeth. The despatches from the Duke of Wellington announcing the victory of Waterloo and that from the Duke of Marlborough announcing the Battle of Blenheim, as well as the log-book of the *Victory*, opened at the entry of the death of Nelson, were displayed. Among other curios were several dies, old "hanapers" or hampers used for keeping old records, and some large ancient metal vessels, which it was thought at one time had been used for the storage of ink, though they may have with equal probability contained beer for the use of the clerks. There was also a series of autographs of English sovereigns and other great people from the time of Richard II., the first English king who could sign his name, down to the present time.

The Rev. Dr. Kinns mentioned that he had found lately some papers showing that though the Bull entitling Henry VIII. Defender of the Faith, had been revoked by the Pope, the title had been specially confirmed by Act of Parliament. He moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for his kindness and courtesy.

Mr. F. Debenham seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Some time was spent subsequently in examining the various "records" in the museum.

Digitized by Google

## Ordinary Meeting, 11th October, 1899.

ON Wednesday, 11th October, an Ordinary meeting was held in the Lecture Room at Stanfield House, High Street, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. H. Fenton. A large number of views and portraits of local celebrities from the collection of Mr. E. E. Newton were exhibited on the walls of the room, and were inspected by the company with very great interest.

The Honorary Secretary having read the minutes of proceedings at previous meetings, which were confirmed,

Mr. Edward M. Borrajo then gave a most interesting paper, entitled "Hampstead and a few of its associations." The lecture was illustrated by an admirable set of latern slides, which had been prepared by Mr. J. Walter Down, who also manipulated the lantern, from his own photographs and from prints in the possession of Mr. Newton and the Corporation of the City of London.

Mr. Borrajo referred in the first place to the practices of spoliation by the speculative builder which were gradually robbing the borough of much of its natural beauty and interest, and then confined his attention particularly to Hampstead of the eighteenth century, during the middle of which it was greatly frequented by visitors, and at the close numbered



Digitized by Google

many notable people among its residents. Mr. Borrajo reminded his hearers of the origin of the name Hampstead or Homestead, and then led them through Platt's Lane, which was once called Duval's Lane, then corrupted to Devil's Lane, which name being offensive to polite ears was altered to the present title. The original name suggested the highway robberies which were common in Hampstead even in the early part of this century. Reference was made to the acquisition of the Heath in 1869, the further addition in 1889 of Parliament Hill Fields, and the more recent purchase of Golder's Hill; views were shown of the grounds of this latter estate, which is associated with the names of David Garrick and Mark Akenside. The present house was rebuilt in 1875 by the late Sir Spencer Wells, the famous surgeon. Going round the house the tourists emerged into Hendon-road, one of great antiquity; and crossing the road they stood in front of the picturesque inn—the Bull and Bush—associated with the name of Hogarth, a hostelry where the Hampstead Dinner Club used to meet. On the other side stands Wildwoods, where Lord Chatham lived during his lowest state of dejection and debility. The room in which he passed this time is still preserved in its original state. Returning by the road leading to Jack Straw's Castle two trees were passed between which was a gibbet upon which Jackson the highwayman was hanged. The post of the gibbet was afterwards used as a mantelpiece in Jack Straw's Castle, but this ghastly relic was removed during the recent alterations. North End Cottages, a favourite spot of artists, made a pretty picture, and also the Firs, at Heath End, planted by Turner the tobacconist. Erskine House, the residence of the great Lord Erskine; The Spaniards, with its curious garden laid out by Staples, probably the innkeeper; and Ken Wood, the residence of another great advocate—Lord Mansfield—all received attention, and in the latter connection the lecturer expressed his pleasure that the present Lord Mansfield intended to preserve the house and to reside there some part of each year. The Cottage entitled New Georgia, built in 1737 by Robert Caston, who was his own architect, builder, and gardener, when sixty-four years of age, was described as a popular tea-house with grounds, which were chiefly remarkable for the mechanical oddities set in motion there. Heath House, the present residence of Lord Glenesk, and once the hospitable home of Mr. Samuel Hoare; and Jack Straw's Castle, called so from time immemorial, were investigated. The latter was a favourite resort of Charles Dickens and, more recently, of Lord Leighton. The view from the flagstaff was described as one of the most beautiful known. The house inhabited by Mrs. Siddons when living in Hampstead was mentioned, and a story relating to the great actress was repeated. She went into a draper's shop in Hampstead to make some purchase and asked in such a tragic tone, "Will it wash?" that she frightened the shopkeeper and his assistants nearly into fits.

Digitized by Google

Leigh Hunt's house, the Upper Flask Tavern, the summer meeting-place of the Kit Kat Club; New Grove House, formerly the residence of Mr. George Du Maurier; Bolton House, inhabited by Joanna Baillie and her sister Agnes; the Hampstead Constitutional Club, associated with Romney's studio; Church Row; the present and the old parish churches; Priory Lodge, where Dr. Johnson resided for some time; Stanfield House, where the artist worked; Vane House, from which Sir Harry Vane was carried to execution in 1660, and where Dr. Butler afterwards lived, now known as Belmont; Rosslyn House, once the home of Lord Loughborough; the Chicken House, with its famous stained glass, where James I. slept in 1619; Well-walk and the famous chalybeate springs; and the Home of the poet Keats, all came in for description, and most interesting details were given with each. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Borrajo thanked the audience for their attention, Mr. Down for his beautiful views, and Mr. E. E. Newton for his collection of views and portraits of local celebrities.

On the motion of Mr. A. N. Butt, seconded by Mr. Martin Hood Wilkin, hearty votes of thanks were awarded to the lecturer, to Mr. Down, and to Mr. Newton.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. E. H. Evans, and seconded by Mr. E. E. Newton.



Digitized by Google

## Ordinary Meeting, 17th November, 1899.

On Friday evening, 17th November, a largely attended meeting of the Society was held in the Lecture Room of the Subscription Library, Stanfield House. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., a Vice-President of the Society, occupied the chair, and the chief business of the meeting was the reading of a paper by Professor J. W. Hales, M.A., F.S.A., also a Vice-President, on "Primrose Hill."

Previous to the reading of the paper, Mr. E. E. Newton moved, "That this Society do respectfully urge the Education Department to refuse its consent to the acquirement by the School Board for London of the site scheduled in John Street, Hampstead, as being an altogether unwarranted interference with one of the most beautiful and historical residential thoroughfares in the borough." Mr. John Hayns seconded the motion. The Rev. W. Urwick contended that it was not in order to bring forward such a motion without notice. Mr. Newton said that he brought forward the motion as a matter of urgency. Mr. J. Lubbock Jermyn questioned whether it was not too late to take action in the matter. Mr. C. E. Maurice said that the point which brought the



Digitized by Google

matter within the scope of the Society was that Keat's house was near the site. Professor Hales remarked that he, too, was doubtful whether the motion was in order. The chairman ruled that it was for the meeting to say whether the matter should be considered. The members present signified that they wished the question to be discussed. After some further discussion the motion was carried almost unanimously, and the chairman was requested to forward the resolution to the Education Department.

Professor Hales then gave an address on "Primrose Hill." He said he proposed to divide his subject into three parts, treating first of the hill in prehistoric times down to the middle ages; then in the later middle ages of its connection with St. James's Hospital and Eton College, and, finally, of its great historical association in the seventeenth century with the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey. The hill is composed of London clay of a more resistful and obstinate nature than that with which it was surrounded, and therefore not washed away with it. Its first name was Barrow Hill, as at one time there was an old barrow upon it, the burying place of some great chieftain. There is no military significance in a barrow, *i.e.*, it does not necessarily imply the site of a battle; it simply marks an honoured and distinguished sepulchre. Close by were probably the huts of the chieftain's followers, built on a clearing of the dense forest of Middlesex, of which we are still reminded in the name St. John's Wood. A road on the western side of the hill still recalls the fact of this barrow by its name, "Barrow Hill Road." It has been said that the barrow stood on the lower western side of the hill but the antiquary Park inclines to the theory of its having been placed on the top. The proof that a barrow really existed is found in a charter at the British Museum, which gives the old boundaries of Hampstead in 986, and mentions the barrow on this hill.

Passing on to the connection of the hill with St. James's Hospital, Professor Hales said that in Stow's "Survey of London" an account is given of the donation by "sundry devout men of London" of four hides of land to the St. James's Leper Hospital for Women, which stood on the site now occupied by St. James's Palace. In this account the name of "Calcote" occurs, the earliest mention of the estate now known as Chalcot, which name still survives in Chalcot Crescent and Chalcot Gardens. It probably meant "cold cot," and was applied to some mansion on the breezy uplands of this region. Edward I. confirmed



Digitized by Google

these gifts to the hospital in 1290. In the fifteenth century, probably owing to the decrease of leprosy, the hospital fell into decay, and ceased to serve the purpose for which it was founded. Henry VI., who was bent on founding a great school near Windsor in imitation of that at Winchester, gave the custody of St. James's Hospital to Eton College in 1440, together with all the estates that belonged to the hospital. These were handed over to trustees for the benefit of the college, and part of the property is in the hands of Eton at the present day. In the reign of Henry VIII. the college lost many of its possessions, amongst them six acres of land at Chilcot Hill, and fourteen acres of adjacent wood. Though some compensation was made, yet according to an ancient college rhyme "Henricus Octavus took away much more than he gave us." Soon after the accession of Queen Victoria an exchange was made between her Majesty and the Provost and College of Eton by which Primrose Hill became Crown property. In 1830 Eton began to turn their property to advantage, and the mark of the college is still deeply imprinted on the neighbourhood in the names King Henry's Road, Eton Avenue, Provost Road, Fellows Road, Oppidans Road, etc., while the remembrance of the friendship between Merton College, Oxford, Winchester, and Eton is preserved in Merton and Winchester Roads.

The first mention of the name "Primrose Hill" is found late in the sixteenth century, and was obviously due to the primroses found there. It occurs in the Register of Stationers' Company, 1586-7; and the next reference at present noted is in one of the Roxburghe Ballads, printed a little after 1620:

When Philomel begins to sing
The grass grows green and flowers spring
Methinks it is a pleasant thing
To walk on Primrose Hill.

Professor Hales proceeded to describe the state of national suspicion and mistrust in 1678, fanned by Titus Oates into a blaze of fury against the Papists, which culminated in terrible fear when the body of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, a Justice of the Peace, was found on Primrose Hill, strangled, with his own sword run through his body. The spot on which his body was found is thus described:—"It was in a ditch on the south side of Primrose Hill, surrounded by divers closes, fenced in with high mounds and ditches. no road near, only some deep dirty lanes made for the convenience of driving cows and such-like cattle in and out of the grounds, and those very lanes not coming near 500 yards of the place." The murder still remains an unsolved problem, although various theories have been advanced respecting it. Three men, Green, Berry, and Hill, were tried and executed for the murder, although no evidence of any value was adduced against them. In connection with these

Digitized by Google

**names it is a singular coincidence that Primrose Hill had been for some time known as Greenberry Hill. The lecturer concluded by saying that all should take interest in the every-day and the common things around, deducing lessons which should be of service in the future.**

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks, and said the great moral of the lecture was that by studying the records of the past they could rightly view the future. It was because they were not a stagnant nation that their past was so interesting. He hoped they would not in the future confine their discussions to Hampstead. He should like to have heard something of the origin of the name "Barrow." A great deal of destruction of old landmarks was constantly going on, and something could be done to preserve them by the Society. As to the "Popish Plot," in justice to their ancestors, he must declare there was great cause for alarm in England at the time. Charles the Second was doubtless a Roman Catholic at heart. Such addresses as those of Professor Hales would raise the standard of the society, and was worthy of any audience in the kingdom.

Mr. C. E. Maurice seconded, but regretted that the history of the Hill had not been brought down to a later period. Charles Lamb, in his memoirs, spoke of lying on the Hill and reading "Pamela." In our own time a curious public meeting was held on Primrose Hill to protest against the supposed expulsion of Garibaldi from England.

The Rev. W. Urwick pointed out that Barrow Hill was a separate hill, and was called Little Primrose Hill. Probably Primrose Hill was a sort of common.

The vote of thanks was passed unanimously.

Professor Hales replied, and said the word barrow meant "cover" or "shelter." He still thought the Hill was never common land.

Digitized by Google

The Hon. Secretary announced that on December 13th there would be an exhibition of prints, by Mr. George Potter (of Highgate) and a paper by Mr. E. E. Newton.

Professor Hales moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Dr. H. Forster Morley seconded, and this was carried unanimously.

The Chairman briefly replied, and this closed the proceedings.

Digitized by Google

## Ordinary Meeting, 13th December, 1899.

N Ordinary Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday evening, 13th December, at Stanfield House, High Street, Hampstead, when Mr. James P. R. Lyell (Member of the Council), presided, in the absence, through illness, of Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, J.P., F.S.A. (Vice-President).

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, Dr. George Danford Thomas and Mr. E. Compson Crump were unanimously re-elected auditors for the ensuing year, on the motion of Mr. A. Provost, seconded by Mr. George Potter (Highgate).

Mr. George Potter then made a short statement with reference to the large number of views, prints, etc., of Hampstead, which were round the room, and which he had brought for members to inspect.

Mr. E. E. Newton (Member of the Council) then read a paper, entitled "A Forgotten Hampstead Worthy: Josiah Boydell, Artist and Alderman." Mr. Newton said:—

Perhaps I ought to explain why I have entitled my paper "A Forgotten Hampstead Worthy." In my researches for material I was struck by the various errors of omission and commission concerning Josiah Boydell. Omission, in that no one since Park wrote, now nearly ninety years ago, had mentioned him as being anything like a celebrity;



Digitized by Google

Howitt, for instance, in his "Northern Heights of London," never once mentions his name, and Mr. F. E. Baines, C.B., in his "Records of Hampstead," essentially a local book, refers to him both in the index and body of the volume as "Mr. Boydell," with absolutely no particulars of him or his work; and commission, because where I found further references in less prominent works dealing with Hampstead, he was referred to variously as Charles, Joseph, and Jonah, neither of which names are equivalent to his proper one, Josiah. So much for the title.

Josiah Boydell was born at the Manor House, near Hawarden, Flintshire, on 18th January, 1752. Giving early proofs of his love for art and his capacity in design, he was sent to London and placed under the care and patronage of his uncle, John Boydell, the eminent engraver and print publisher, whose partner and successor he eventually became. He drew from the antique, studied painting under Benjamin West, P.R.A., and acquired the art of mezzotint engraving from Richard Earlom. When his uncle undertook the publication of the series of engravings from the famous Houghton collection, previous to its removal to St. Petersburg, Josiah Boydell and Joseph Farrington were employed to make the necessary drawings from the pictures for the use of the engravers. Boydell painted several of the subjects for the Shakespeare Gallery, of which I shall speak later, and exhibited portraits and historical subjects at the Royal Academy between 1772 and 1799. He was Master of the Stationers' Company, and succeeded his uncle as Alderman of the Ward of Cheap; but ill-health compelled him to resign this latter office within a few years. Among his principal paintings may be mentioned a portrait of Alderman John Boydell, exhibited at the Academy in 1772, and engraved by Valentine Green; a portrait of his wife when Miss North, in the character of Juno, exhibited in 1773; and "Coriolanus taking leave of his family," also exhibited in that year. He engraved some excellent plates in mezzotint—"Hansloe and his mother," after Rembrandt; "The Holy Family," after Carlo Marrati; and Charles I., after A. Van Dyck. He lived at West End, Hampstead, and it is a peculiar coincidence that nearly a hundred years after, I should have seen his engravings offered for sale in a shop all but built on the site of his garden there. As Josiah Boydell was for nearly forty years associated with his uncle in business, perhaps a short notice of it and its founder may be interesting.

John Boydell, engraver, print publisher, and Lord Mayor, was born at Dorrington in Shropshire, on 19th January, 1719. His father Josiah, was a land surveyor, and young Boydell was brought up to this profession; but becoming tired of it he walked up to London to try his fortune at something else, became a student in the St. Martin's Lane Academy, and apprenticed himself to W. H. Toms, the engraver, who, by the way, engraved those rare and

Digitized by Google

valuable prints of Hampstead, by Chatelain, in 1750. After a certain amount of success, he soon began to publish on his own account small landscapes, which he produced in sets of six for sixpence. Engravings were not so expensive as now, and the ten views of Hampstead and Highgate by Chatelain I have just mentioned were published, as the original advertisement in my possession shows, for five shillings. The other day, I saw eight of them catalogued at seven guineas. As there were few printshops at that time in London, he induced the sellers of toys to expose them in their windows, and his most successful shop was at the sign of the Cricket Bat, in Duke's Court, St. Martin's Lane. He then commenced the publication of larger views of London and the provinces at the price of one shilling each, and continued to do so for about ten years, by which time he had amassed a small capital. This was the foundation of his fortune. In the copy of the collection of 1790 in the British Museum, which was presented by him to Miss Banks, daughter of Banks the sculptor, is preserved an autograph note, in which he calls it "The only book that had the honour of making a Lord Mayor of London." He then employed other artists and engravers and exported his prints to the Continent, where they had a large sale. The receipts from some of the plates were enormous, "The Death of General Wolfe" by West and engraved by Woolett alone amounting to £15,000. In 1790 he was elected Lord Mayor, having been elected Alderman for the Ward of Cheap in 1782, and serving Sheriff in 1785. Having acquired a large fortune, Boydell, in 1786, embarked upon the most important enterprise in his life—namely, the publication by subscription of a series of prints illustrative of Shakespeare, after pictures painted expressly for the work by English artists. For this purpose he gave commissions to all the most celebrated painters of this country for pictures, and built a gallery in Pall Mall for their exhibition. The execution of this project extended over several years. In 1789 the gallery contained thirty-four, in 1791 sixty-five, and in 1802 one hundred and sixty-two. The total number of works were one hundred and seventy, three being pieces of sculpture. Northcote, in a letter, says, "My picture of the death of Wat Tyler, was painted in 1786 for my friend and patron Alderman Boydell, who did more for the advancement of the arts in England than the whole mass of nobility put together. He paid me more nobly than any other person has done. I shall ever hold his memory in reverence."

I have the first issue of Boydell's catalogue of the pictures in the Shakespeare Gallery, published in 1789, in the preface of which he draws attention to the "great assistance" and "unwearied exertions of my nephew and partner Mr. Josiah Boydell," in connection with the undertaking. The catalogue contains a full description of the pictures, with characters named, and long extracts from the various scenes repre-

Digitized by Google

sented. There were two issues of the plates, one being very large reproductions, measuring, in some instances, twenty-four inches by nineteen; and the other of an uniform quarto size, this latter being accompanied with the whole of the text, which was "regulated and conducted" by another Hampstead worthy, George Steevens.

The French Revolution stopped Boydell's foreign trade, and placed him in such difficulties that he was obliged to apply to Parliament for permission to dispose of the whole of his property, which was very considerable, by lottery. In a letter read to the House of Commons he said he had paid to artists and engravers above £350,000. The lottery consisted of 22,000 tickets, all of which were sold. The sum received enabled him to pay his debts; but he died before the lottery was drawn. The drawing took place in January, 1805, and on the 28th of that month the chief prize, consisting of the whole of the pictures in the Shakspeare Gallery, was drawn by a Mr. Tassie, of Leicester Square. Tassie was more than fortunate. A Mr. Caldwell, an engraver, bought two tickets, one of which he promised to sell to Tassie, but, in mistake, he gave him the one he had fancied for himself. These paintings Tassie afterwards sold in the following May at Christie's. The sale lasted three days, and the sum realized was over £6,000, an amount, though large, nothing like the price Boydell had paid for them, the cause of this being attributed to their great size, several of which were too large to hang in ordinary rooms. A full account of the sale, with prices of each picture, is given in the *European Magazine* for May, 1805.

It was Boydell's intention to have given the whole of this gallery to the nation, but his unforeseen difficulties prevented him from carrying out this idea. The fine piece of scuplture, "The Apotheosis of Shakespeare," for which Banks was paid 500 guineas, was reserved by Tassie to be presented for a monument over the remains of Alderman John Boydell, but for some reason it was never carried out, and the bas-relief remained on the front of the building during the time it was occupied by the British Institution between 1806 and 1867, when it was sold when the building was pulled down, and presented by the then purchaser to Stratford-on-Avon, where it now is.

The inception of the Shakespeare Gallery arose from the conversation at the dinner-table of the subject of my paper. This memorable feast was given by Josiah Boydell in November, 1786, and among those present on this notable occasion were the two Boydells and Benjamin West, George Romney, Paul Sandby, and Mr. Nicol, who afterwards succeeded to the business of the Boydells, and who printed the text from type specially cast for the work. The literary gentlemen of the company were joining with the artists in complimenting Mr. Boydell senior on having lived to see the whole tide of the com

Digitized by Google

merce in prints with the Continent entirely changed from importing to exporting, and that effected in one lifetime by his great exertions and by the liberal encouragement he gave to engravers and artists of this country. The only answer the Alderman made to these compliments was that he was not yet satisfied with what he had done, and that, old as he was, he should like to wipe away the stigma that all foreign critics threw on this nation—that they had no genius for historical painting. He said he was certain from his success in encouraging engraving that Englishmen wanted nothing but proper encouragement and a proper subject to excel in historical delineation. The encouragement he would himself endeavour to find if a proper subject were pointed out. Mr. Nicol replied that there was one great national subject concerning which there could be no second opinion, and mentioned Shakespeare. The proposition was received with acclaim by the Alderman and the whole company.

Such was the origin of the greatest work of its kind that was ever carried out in this or any other country. It was published in 1805, and Josiah Boydell wrote the preface and gave an account of the commencement, rise, and progress of it. To every subscriber was presented a commemorative medal with his or her name engraved thereon. Bank's piece of sculpture and this medal, also a portrait of John Boydell, were engraved in the *European Magazine*, copies of which I have here for inspection, together with some of the plates. An illustration of the Gallery appears in "Old and New London," as well as one of Alderman John Boydell, in his robes as Lord Mayor of London. I have two or three engraved portraits of John Boydell, but have never met with one of his nephew Josiah, or heard that one was ever published. The Shakespeare pictures were painted by Josiah Boydell, Romney, Northcote, Fuseli, Hamilton, Sir Joshua Reynolds, F. Wheatley, Smirke, Opie, West, and others, nearly all being Royal Academicians.

So much for the work of Josiah Boydell in the outer world.

But, in my opinion, he made his mark in Hampstead too. He is best remembered, by those who think of him, as having founded, in 1798, the Loyal Hampstead Association, the forerunners of the present Hampstead Volunteers.

One of the earliest references to money being collected in Hampstead for the defence of the country is an advertisement in a newspaper of July 28, 1779, which reads as follows :—

"Hampstead, July 26.

In consequence of a letter sent from his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, to the justices of the peace and principal inhabitants of the parish of Hamp-

Digitized by Google

stead, a general meeting was this day held, and a liberal subscription immediately entered into towards the recruiting the naval and military force of this country; when it was resolved for the further promoting the laudable intention of supporting Government at this present dangerous crisis that a committee do wait upon the several inhabitants of the said parish for their respective contributions."

The meeting, which was really the origin of the Loyal Hampstead Association, took place on Sunday, 18th February, 1798, as set forth in a contemporary newspaper to this effect:—

HAMPSTEAD, MIDDLESEX.

Sunday, Feb. 18, 1798.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this PARISH, held This Day, for the purpose of forwarding VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of Government for the Defence of the Country, under the authority of Parliament,

JOSIAH BOYDELL, Esq., in the Chair;

Highly sensible that at this critical Period there is a necessity for the greatest National exertions.

1. That in order to afford an opportunity to Persons of every rank and description, for manifesting their loyalty and attachment to their King and Country, a Book be immediately opened for receiving the Subscriptions of such Persons.

2. That the Ministers, Church-wardens, and Overseers, together with 21 Inhabitants, be a Committee for conducting the said Business. That George Abel, Esq., be the Treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Mitchell, Secretary.

3. That the Committee be requested to take such measures as to them may seem most proper for promoting Contributions, and giving an opportunity to every Inhabitant to subscribe, according to his or her inclination and ability.

4. That the Committee be desired to keep a regular List of the Subscribers, and the Monies which may be received, in order that the same may be delivered to the Cashier of the Bank of England, there to be entered in the Books open for receiving Voluntary Contributions.

5. That it be recommended to such of the Inhabitants as may have entered or paid their Subscriptions at the Bank, or in any other place, to signify the same on the Book intended to be opened.

6. That the foregoing Resolutions be advertised in the following Daily Papers, viz, The True Briton, the Times, and the Morning Chronicle.

JOSIAH BOYDELL, Chairman.

N.B.—A Book is opened at Mr. Mitchell's, where two or more of the Committee will attend to receive the Voluntary Contributions

Digitized by Google

of the Inhabitants from Eleven to One o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

---

This Mr. Thomas Mitchell was one of the members of the Society of Philo-Investigists, and the founder of the first Sunday School and the first benefit society in Hampstead. I shall have more to say concerning the latter further on.

A few months later in the same year (1798), the following appeared in a newspaper of the period :—

"The Loyal Hampstead Association, composed of Gentlemen and respectable Tradesmen of the vicinity, had on Monday a Field-day, when, after going through their exercise in a manner highly honourable to themselves, and satisfactory to a numerous body of spectators, they adjourned to the house of their Captain, JOSIAH BOYDELL, Esq., West End, and in a marquee in his garden, were entertained with cold collation. After dining together in great harmony, drinking the healths of the Royal Family, Prosperity to Great Britain, the Wooden Walls, etc., etc., singing several Loyal Songs, and evincing every mark of that spirit which now so happily pervades the whole kingdom, they adjourned."

The Loyal Hampstead Association took part in the review held on 4th June, 1799, in Hyde Park, before his Majesty King George III., the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, and a brilliant staff. The occasion was the King's birthday, celebrated to this day at Eton. An account of the proceedings is to be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of that date, and a plan showing the positions of the various corps appears in *The British Military Library or Journal*, 1799. An examination of this shows that Hampstead was not placed anywhere near the corps of Highgate, Tottenham, Enfield, or Edmonton, although at the present time all these places are represented in one battalion. At the centenary of the Hampstead Volunteers in 1894, their official organ, *Our Own Gazette*, mentioned, as a peculiar coincidence, that the engraving of the review in their possession bore the same name as its colonel—namely, Boydell, apparently oblivious of the fact that the publisher and colonel were one and the same.

A newspaper of 13th October, 1801, states :—

THE LOYAL HAMPSTEAD ASSOCIATION

assembled yesterday on their ground on the Heath, for the purpose of firing at a target for two Silver Cups, the first as a present from their Commandant, Major JOSIAH BOYDELL, the second as a gift of his

Digitized by Google

worthy Lady. After a contest, in which there was much dexterity displayed, Mr. MASSIN gained the first prize, and Mr. ROBERTS the second. Major BOYDELL then presented the Rewards of Merit with Speeches appropriate for the laudable occasion.

About six o'clock the Corps and Visitors, amounting to nearly 200, sat down to an excellent dinner in the Long Room. Major BOYDELL, who presided, was supported on the right by Lord ALVANLEY and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and on the left by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Major GODSAL, etc., etc.

After dinner "*The King*" was given, with three times three, accompanied by the warmest and loudest acclamations of loyalty. DIGNUM and SEDGWICK then, at the request of the Commandant, sang "*God save the King!*" to which the whole Company joined most fervently in chorus. Then followed "*The Queen!*" with loud plaudits. And afterwards "*The Prince of Wales and the other Branches of the Royal Family*," with every demonstration of attachment and loyalty. When "*The Duke of York and the Army*" were given, the Loyal Hampstead Association, in a distinguished manner evinced their respect and esteem for his Royal Highness and their ardency and zeal for the service of their country.

Major BOYDELL then wished to call the attention of the Company to a justly-celebrated Nobleman and a class of their fellow-subjects who merited the very highest honours of their country. However much he respected the exertions of the Volunteers present, and however highly all their Brethren-in-Arms throughout the United Kingdom deserved, at this particular period, for their patriotism and loyalty, he, notwithstanding, was fully persuaded that they would all unite with him in the belief that the exertions of our gallant Seamen had done much more for the preservation of their rights and liberties. Actuated by this sentiment he would therefore give "*Lord St. Vincent and the Wooden Walls of Old England!*" which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

Lord ALVANLEY, alluding to the laudable exertions of the Commandant and the very great merits of the Gentlemen with whom he was associated, thought it a duty incumbent upon himself, as well as all the visitors present, to drink, with every testimony of honour and esteem, "*Major Boydell and the Loyal Hampstead Volunteers!*" Loud and reiterated bursts of applause followed.

Major BOYDELL begged leave, on his own part, to express the most sincere obligation for the honour which his Lordship had conferred on him: and well aware of the feelings which operated on the minds of the Gentlemen with whom he had the pride of being associated, he would, in their names, offer their warmest acknowledgement to a Nobleman whose notice and praise were not the least testi

Digitized by Google

monies of satisfaction of their lives. He knew the virtuous principle which pervaded the Loyal Hampstead Association; and he also knew that the approbation of their King and Country constituted their best and highest reward. The Major rejoiced in the Peace which had now been concluded. But however well he wished to that Peace, he embraced the opportunity of declaring that he would not relax in his vigilance and activity for the general good; and, fully acquainted with the patriotic disposition of the corps, he had no hesitation in making the strongest assurances that they would cheerfully aid him in the same cause. *The whole corps, as if animated by one principle of action, assented by loud plaudits.*

Lord ALVANLEY, on the health of "*Lady Alvanley,*" returned his best thanks, and assured the company that her ladyship would receive the communication of their esteem with very high satisfaction.

"Major BOYDELL'S Sentiment, "*May the present Preliminaries prove the foundation of an everlasting Peace,*" was received and drunk with much fervency.

DIGNUM sung several admirable Songs. The "*Je ne scai quoi*" was highly applauded by the Company, and by none more than Lord ALVANLEY and the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR GENERALS.

---

In about a year after this the Loyal Hampstead Association was disbanded, but yet another corps was founded some twelve months later, in 1803. A contemporary journal says:—

HAMPSTEAD VOLUNTEERS.

This highly respectable body is now completely formed; and consists of about 700 members. Their first general meeting took place on Wednesday last on Hampstead Heath, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance and the chusing of officers.

Josiah Boydell, Esq., commandant of the late Hampstead Association, opened the business of the meeting, and addressed the corps in a neat and appropriate speech. He said it had fallen to his lot to have the honour of commanding the Hampstead Association on a late occasion, and a more satisfactory sensation and a greater pride he could not feel in his breast than what resulted from that circumstance. The members of that corps, he was confident, would bear testimony to the zeal which he had displayed on behalf of his country, and their individual interest during the period he had the honour of being at their head. Sorry he was now to observe that little more than a year had elapsed when the fatal necessity again occurred for rousing the spirit and redoubling the exertions of the inhabitants of Hamp-

Digitized by Google

stead. "So momentous, Gentlemen," said he, "is the present period, that you are called upon to support not only your liberty and your lives, but every thing that can be dear to Britons; and in this glorious work is there any one among you who can deny that the hands and the heart should act in concert? There is not a man, I trust, in this assembly who will say that the present is a time for cold apathy or indifference. Let but the hands and the heart act in unison and Britons will have nothing to fear" (*loud shouts of applause*). Here Mr. Boydell described the nature of the contest in which we were engaged; and expressed his firm reliance that the patriotic zeal displayed throughout every part of the country, and particularly by those whom he had the honour to address, would completely defeat the machinations of our inveterate enemies, whom nothing short of our utter ruin could satiate. With respect to the oath which the late general Defence Act made it necessary to take; he trusted no scruple would arise in the breast of any of the gentlemen present on that subject, when they considered that it was merely the oath of allegiance which every individual living under his Majesty's Government was bound to take; and which he himself was ready without the smallest hesitation to take at that moment. This, therefore, was the time for any gentleman who entertained the smallest scruple respecting the principles on which the Corps was formed to withdraw his name from the enrolment. The sooner he did the better: as no one whose heart was not thoroughly animated with the genuine spirit of that glorious and sacred cause in which we were engaged, was worthy to rank in the Hampstead Volunteers (*reiterated applause*). No influence or prejudice, he said, should prevent him from making known to the world those principles. None but cowards could attempt to calumniate and basely misinterpret the motives of his conduct and that of the gentlemen who acted in concert with him. He would, therefore, again assert that if any man in the present meeting was dastardly enough to screen himself under these misrepresentations he wished he might at that moment come forward and withdraw his name from the corps (*applause*). The country required far different defenders, and the corps would derive benefit, rather than sustain injury, from such secession. With regard to himself, he felt conscious that he had at all times consulted the interest of the late corps; and that he was not less devoted to the interest of that which was now embodied. He had at all times acted with the best intentions and to the utmost of his abilities. After some further observations, he said he must repeat that he wanted *none but* VOLUNTEERS; and *none but such* should marshall themselves under the banners of the present corps. He then concluded with reading that clause of the late Defence Act, which enjoins the taking of the oath of allegiance, and nobly set the example

Digitized by Google

to every one present by taking the oath first himself; which was administered to him by Sir Francis Wills (Willes ?)

The oath was then administered generally to the corps.

The list of officers proposed by the select committee was then read; and Mr. Boydell being nominated as Colonel Commandant of the corps, he was unanimously elected to fill that honourable post.

Mr. Boydell then, with a becoming modesty and in a concise and pointed manner thanked the corps for this distinguished mark of their favour and approbation. He said he should on this, as much as on a former occasion, endeavour to show himself worthy of their choice. It was true some vile calumnies* had been poured upon him; but he thanked God he had felt himself superior to them. He would not trespass longer on the time of the corps, but conclude with declaring that so near was its interest to his heart that he was determined to stand or fall with it. (*Loud applauses.*)

Mr. Charles Holford, second in command in the late Hampstead Association, was unanimously elected major. After which the other officers were nominated and appointed.

* We understand that some of those *few* miscreants who are actively endeavouring to promote the views of our enemies in this country, have lately attempted to poison the minds of the lower orders of people at Hampstead by misrepresenting the motives of Mr. Boydell's exertions in forming the corps. It is hardly necessary to observe that the unanimous vote by which that respectable body placed Mr. Boydell at its head is a complete refutation of the calumny.

* A false and mischievous report having been circulated at Hampstead that the Volunteers, when disciplined, would be embodied with the Regulars, the Attorney-General and Mr. Plomer (Plumer ?) the Counsel, met the Volunteers in the Church, on Sunday, where they explained the Act, showed the groundlessness of the report, and the Volunteers retired perfectly satisfied.

---

Park, in his "History of Hampstead," gives the date of this meeting as August 17, 1803.

In December of the same year the Corps were presented with their colours. Another newspaper extract says:—

### Loyal Hampstead Volunteers:

This very respectable Corps had their colours presented to them on Monday (December 4).

The Rev. Mr. Grant, their Chaplain, having expatiated in a very pathetic and at the same time animated manner on the situation of the country and the nature of the arduous contest in which we are engaged, then said, "These colours will be now presented by the same



Digitized by Google

distinguished female (Lady ALVANLEY) who presented them on a former occasion, and to that same generous person (Colonel BOYDELL) who so nobly stood forth at that time with an alacrity and zeal for his country not to be surpassed by any."

Mr. GRANT concluded his speech on this solemn occasion with the following exhortation to the Corps: "Be bold and courageous against the foe; I know you are so; your spirits shine in your countenances; go on, therefore, and prosper. I fear not to conclude in a short solemn appeal to our heavenly King, humbly beseeching Him to show mercy and protection to that cause which has most justice and reason on its side; and, therefore, in the presence of this truly patriotic and respectable assembly I consecrate these colours to the glory of Almighty God, the service of His most holy religion, and the defence of our most glorious King and happy Constitution."

Lady ALVANLEY then presented the colours, with a speech, of which the following is the substance:—"When, at the last cessation of hostilities, your colours were deposited in our church, I flattered myself that they long would have adorned it, an honourable memorial of the zeal, spirit, and patriotism of our loyal village. But French ambition is not to be satisfied; your King and your Country again require your services; and the Volunteers of Hampstead, with their accustomed alacrity, were among the first to answer the sacred call. Your energies and your numbers have increased with the dangers that threaten us; and the kind partiality of my neighbours has again allotted to me the flattering office of presenting you your former standard, as well as the additional colours, that increase has rendered necessary. I know the hands into which I deliver them. I know that they will never be displayed but in the cause of honour; and that the only stain they can receive must be from the blood of our enemies should their feet ever tread this happy land. You well know the duties you undertake; they will, I am sure, be faithfully and valiantly discharged; your country relies upon your courage; you will either conquer or die. We, too, on our parts, will not be wanting in all the aid to this glorious cause which we may be enabled to afford. Our most anxious wishes will follow your footsteps; our earnest prayers shall be offered to heaven for your success. Ours shall be the care to relieve those who may return to us covered with honourable wounds, and we will be the protectors of those whose near connexions may fall in the terrible contest. But we will hope that they who fight in the cause of virtuous freedom against tyranny and oppression will find the battle short and the victory easy."

Colonel BOYDELL having received the colours from her Ladyship, spoke to the following effect:—He thanked her Ladyship and the Ladies of Hampstead for the kind patronage and fostering atten-

Digitized by Google

tion which they had now, as well as on a former occasion, shown to the Volunteers of Hampstead, and more especially as that partiality was shown at a time when all the spirit and energy of the country required it to be displayed. To receive these monuments of the former as well as the present zeal and spirit of the men of Hampstead, from so distinguished a hand, must be gratifying in the extreme to the whole of the men he had the honour to command. The cause in which these sacred banners were now to be displayed was such as to call forth the spirit and energy of every person. It was one which involved in it the existences of our laws, our liberty, and our religion. Were tyranny and inordinate ambition to trample upon these sacred possessions of our country, we would be unworthy the name of Britons. It is true it had been asserted in a weekly publication that the Volunteers of Great Britain are not to be depended upon in the hour of national danger; but he would ask those who could be so blind to the interest of their Country as to depreciate in this manner the martial spirit and prowess of their countrymen, whether British valour had not been from the most antient periods eminently conspicuous? And were not his brethren in arms then present the descendants of ancestors who had on numerons occasions signalized themselves, nay, bled, in the support of freedom and independence.

In the first place, he would mention BOADICEA, a woman—who, possessing a courage and fortitude superior to her sex, and supported by the sons of Freedom who rallied round her, annihilated 70,000 of the best troops then in the world—And who were these troops? Romans. Nor could anything but treachery have damped the generous ardour which she displayed in defence of her country. Who was CARACTACUS and those whom he commanded? Were they not Britons? whom Roman chains could not subdue; and could the cause of Freedom have met more zealous and spirited defenders? What did ALFRED? Where not those ravaging invaders the Danes repelled by his persevering fortitude? He could also adduce as powerful examples of British courage our EDWARDS and our HENRYS. Did the names of Cressy and Poictiers add no splendour to British fame? Who, under Henry the Fifth, gave celebrity to the plains of Agincourt, when every Englishman took his man and killed three times as many? He would answer, Britons. Did not the reign of ELIZABETH exhibit Volunteers distinguishing themselves in the most eminent degree? He could mention JOHN NORTH, JOHN NORRIS, HENRY CAVENDISH, and THOMAS MORGAN, who went to the Netherlands with the Volunteers they commanded, and totally defeated the Spaniards under the Duke D'ALVA.

*If then the* VOLUNTEERS *of* THAT DAY could produce such instances of spirit and valour (NORRIS had three horses killed under

Digitized by Google

him), it would be unjust to suppose that at the moment of danger their descendants would show themselves timid, degenerate, and totally unworthy of them.

Colonel BOYDELL said he could enumerate many more instances to prove that the noble and martial fire which blazed in the breasts of our ancestors had increased in those of their descendants; but he would not trespass longer on their time. With respect to the Corps then present, which he had the honour to command, he entertained the highest opinion of their zeal and spirit, and he could not but feel himself actuated by the most lively sensations, when he could most solemnly declare, that upon his rejecting the services of more than two hundred men, on account of their being too far advanced in age, and other bodily infirmities, he saw them retire with disappointment, upon being prevented from participating in the honours and dangers of the Corps. In fine, when he extended his view, and took into it the same noble ardour diffused throughout every part of his Majesty's dominions in support of our Country and happy Constitution, he trusted that there was nothing to dread from the implacable hatred of a restless, turbulent, and tyrannical foe.

Colonel BOYDELL then presented the Colours to the Ensigns; and the ceremony of consecration being over the Corps again fell into line, and presented arms to Lady ALVANLEY, who passed in front. Upon being dismissed they dined in their respective Companies on a plentiful dinner, furnished at the expense of the Lady Patroness and the Officers of the Corps.

---

Josiah Boydell, on leaving Hampstead in 1806, resigned the command of the Corps, and was succeeded by Charles Cartwright, Esq., of the East India House, who was senior captain. After continuing enrolled ten years, the Government not thinking the services of the corps any longer requisite, they were disbanded on 29th March, 1813.

I have given these Press extracts *in extenso* because they contain so much information not found in the various works I have consulted, and I have to thank my friend Mr. George Potter, of Highgate, for his courtesy in allowing me the use of them.

If anyone should wonder how Hampstead a hundred years ago could muster 700 volunteers in its local corps, it should be remembered that under the Defence Act any able-bodied man not joining the volunteers was obliged to join the militia, so they chose the most honourable alternative, they also received payment for all drills, which was an extra inducement.

But Boydell was a man of Peace as well as a man of War. In January, 1800, the Minister and Parishioners of Hampstead

Digitized by Google

presented a petition to Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to provide a new workhouse. To prove the allegations of the petition Josiah Boydell, Mr. John Edkins, and Mr. John Bliss deposed that the present workhouse was not sufficiently large to contain the numerous poor of the parish, and that it was become so ruinous and decayed as to render their continuance therein not only very dangerous but prejudicial to their health and comfort, and that if power was given to build or provide a workhouse for the said parish, and to furnish and regulate the same, and to govern and employ the said poor, and for raising monies sufficient for these purposes, the rates for their relief would be rendered much less burdensome to the same parish, and the poor be better maintained and provided for. The result of this was that an Act was passed in May of that year by which a new workhouse was built in New End, the former one being in Frognal, in what are now the grounds of the North London Hospital for Consumption. An illustration of this old building appears in Park's "Hampstead," and another was engraved by J. P. Malcolm for his illustrations to Lyson's "Environs of London," in 1797.

Thomas Goodwin, "Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London," in his "Account of the Neutral Saline Waters recently discovered at Hampstead," published in 1804, says, at the end of his interesting book, in referring to the Hampstead Benefit Society, a sort of Medical Club, of which the present Hampstead Provident Dispensary is doubtless its successor, "This Parochial Benefit Club is at present conducted principally under the superintendence of the patriotic and much respected Josiah Boydell, Esq. (one of the magistrates of this village)." The object of Dr. Goodwin mentioning anything about this club in a book on the saline waters of Hampstead, is explained by the fact that he was its "appointed surgeon and apothecary." It appears to have been governed by thirty-one "Articles."

Article I. says "That the Society shall consist of a President (Josiah Boydell was the first), a Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and as many Members as it shall be thought proper from time to time to admit; that it shall take place and commence upon Tuesday, the ninth day of February, 1802, at ten o'clock in the morning, on which day it shall meet for the first time, at the Assembly House at Hampstead, and afterwards at the same or such other house or place as shall be judged fit or proper, on the last Monday in every month from Ladyday to Michaelmas from 7 to 9, and from Michaelmas to Ladyday from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening, during which times all the business shall be transacted."

After recounting the fees payable by members, Article IV. states:—"Each beneficiary Member shall also pay 4d. monthly, to be spent" presumably in ale, for the rule proceeds, "but he may exonerate

Digitized by Google

himself from the payment of this liquor money by paying his subscription to the Secretary before the time of meeting, or at the meeting by a Member present." Members had to sign a declaration stating they were in good health, and had not "any concealed distemper or infirmity." They were requested "upon all occasions to promote its prosperity and preserve peace, harmony, and goodwill amongst all its Members." No member was to "come into the Meeting Room disguised in liquor" or to "introduce or hold any discourse upon religion, politics, or any other subject during the time of business." If an ordinary member did so he forfeited sixpence, "a Guardian or a Steward" half-a-crown.

Article X. laid down "That no more liquor shall be brought into the Meeting Room during the hours of business than the groats paid by the Members present will satisfy." This meant that if they followed out Article IV., each member had at least a quart of ale during business hours, to say nothing of what they consumed afterwards. A member ill and in receipt of benefit was said to be "on the Box," Box having reference to the subscription box possibly, the term now is in benefit societies, I think, "on the club." During illness members were excused from paying their contributions. Neither were they expected to pay if imprisoned for debt. Upon a member being drawn for the militia, and not choosing to serve, such amount as was required to find a substitute was to be paid out of the funds of the Society, and every member had to contribute one shilling towards it. When the total funds amounted to £200 and upwards the Guardians of the Society might lend any sum, not exceeding £10, to a member to enable him to improve his situation in life.

They were alive to old age pensions in 1802, for on members reaching the age of 60 all further subscriptions ceased, and they were entitled to a small sum per year, varying from £6 to £10, according to the rate of their weekly payments. I must, however, not omit to state that like all old-time clubs and associations they liked to dine, and the antepenultimate Article, No. XXX., enacts "That an Anniversary Sermon shall be preached, at which all the Members of this institution shall, if health permit, attend or forfeit one shilling; that after attending such sermon they shall dine together at such place as shall be agreed upon at the preceding Quarterly Meeting: that each member shall pay 3s. toward the expence of the said dinner. That the dinner shall be provided by the Stewards, with the approbation of the President; and that at such Anniversary Meeting a statement of the Society's cash account shall be laid before the meeting, and, if there be no objections thereto, printed for the use of the Members." Let us hope that no dissentient voice was ever heard, and that on those festive occasions they forgot the word "amendment."

Digitized by Google

Park says that the anniversary sermon was preached on the 25th of August, to hear which the members went in procession, and afterwards dined together at Kilburn Wells. Perhaps this rendezvous was chosen to suit their President, who, as I before mentioned, resided at West End, only a short distance away, or their host, who owned Kilburn Wells, as well as their meeting place, the Assembly House, now called the Holly Bush. Park further very pertinently observes that "it is mortifying to reflect that in the midst of all these savings, and notwithstanding all the other benefits resulting from these institutions, our poor's rates have gone on increasing with such astonishing rapidity as to have doubled their former amount within the last twenty years. Far from imputing this in any respect or in any degree to these societies, it is fair to suppose that had it not been for them the increase would have been still greater." I do not know what John James Park would say now.

We have seen, in various instances, that Josiah Boydell frequently "dined out," and it was, therefore, only natural he should have been one of the first members of a once old Hampstead institution "The Hampstead Dinner Club." This club first met in 1784, and held their meetings in the Long Room. The rules were few, six in all. The first was that they should meet once a month throughout the year and dine together. The price of the repast was four shillings, which sum was forfeited for non-attendance. The Rev. Mr. Warren, incumbent of the parish; Edward Montagu, of Montagu Grove; Thomas Longman the publisher; the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls of the day; Sir Thomas Plumer; and Prime Minister Spencer Perceval; and others, were members. Their other various meeting places were the Red Lion, the Bull and Bush, and the Assembly Rooms, Holly Bush Hill.

Josiah Boydell was also a Churchwarden, a Local Guardian and Governor of the Poor, and a Lamp, Watch, and Patrole Commissioner. He had a sister named Mary, who was in her time a lady of considerable distinction, beside being the heroine of a long-forgotten tragedy. When her uncle, John Boydell, reached the civic chair, she acted as Lady Mayoress, and was said to be "the most accomplished female that ever graced that station." Miss Boydell was an exceedingly beautiful woman, of much talent and vivacity, aud was greatly admired. A young surgeon, named Elliott, conceived a wild passion for her, and receiving no encouragement attempted to shoot her iu Princess Street, Leicester-square. He was tried at the Old Bailey, but acquitted, owing to some legal informality. For some reason or other, however, he was detained, and shortly afterwards died of fever in Newgate. Ultimately Miss Boydell married Mr. Nicol, of Pall Mall, the King's bookseller, who, as I before mentioned, was the printer of the Shakespeare. She was as great an artistic enthusiast as her brother and uncle, and made an extensive collection of prints, which, after her death, was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham. She died iu

Digitized by Google

December, 1820. Her portrait was several times painted by contemporary artists. In 1787 there was published "A narrative of the life and death of J. Elliott," which contained an account of his unhappy passion for Miss Boydell.

Park records that in December, 1803, W. Jones, Esq., Marshal of the King's Bench, was married to Miss M. A. Boydell, of West End, Hampstead, This was evidently a daughter of Josiah Boydell.

During the latter part of Boydell's life he resided at Halliford, Middlesex, where he died on 27th March, 1817. He was buried in Hampstead Church, presumably in the vaults under that edifice, for his name is not inscribed on the large flat tombstone in the churchyard which marks the spot where rests his infant son, Nicholas Samuel, who died in 1788. The Rev. Sherrard B. Burnaby, the incumbent, courteously informs me that although the register of burials contains the date of Josiah Boydell's interment there is no record as to whether the sepulture took place in the church or churchyard.

We have thus seen that Josiah Boydell was Alderman, Artist, Engraver, Master of Stationers' Company, Lieutenant-Colonel, Magistrate, a charitable gentleman and a good fellow, and, I trust, last, but not least, one of Hampstead's Worthies.

Several questions having been asked by Mr. George Potter, Mr. A. Wallis, Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., and Mr. J. Rogers, Mr. F. Lubbock Jermyn proposed, and Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Newton for his interesting paper, and to Mr. George Potter for his excellent exhibition of views, etc. The resolution having been agreed to, both gentlemen briefly acknowledged it.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, on the motion of Mr. A. N. Butt, F.R.Hist.S., seconded by Mr. E. E. Newton, to which Mr. Lyell suitably responded.

---

NOTE.—As a further proof of the correctness of the title of my paper I observe in Mrs. Caroline A. White's "Sweet Hampstead," just published, that Josiah Boydell is there referred to as Joshua Boydell in one place, and in another as John Boydell, Lord Mayor, etc.—E. E. N., June, 1900.

Digitized by Google

# Appendix.

## THE HOARE PICTURE.

DESCRIPTION READ BY THE HONORARY SECRETARY AT THE SOCIETY'S MEETING, 24TH APRIL, 1899.

The picture exhibited at the meeting this evening is a platinotype (size 20 in. by 12¾ in.) of a water-colour drawing by Miss Sarah Hoare, which is now in the possession of Mr. Marlborough Pryor, of Weston Park, Stevenage, Herts.

The picture represents Mr. Samuel Hoare, who died in 1825, in his study reading the *Times* newspaper. The portraits, beginning on the top row from left to right, are those of Wilberforce, Buxton, Canning, Lushington, Wellington, Brougham, Opie, Dr. Bailey, and Chantry.

2nd Row.—Campbell, Byron, Crabbe, Scott, and Wordsworth.

3rd Row.—Erskine, Mrs. Siddons, Joanna Baillie, Irving, and S. Hoare. The central picture in this row represents Saul and the Witch of Endor, painted probably by Opie.

The last row consists of Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Barbauld, and Hannah More.

In the corridor, looking at other pictures, are Mrs. Powell, Miss E. Pryor, and Mr. J. G. Hoare.

This photograph was presented to the Society by Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P., in the following circumstances. In December last Mr. Brodie Hoare presided over a meeting of the Society when Sir Richard Temple gave an interesting address on Historic Worthies and Celebrities of Hampstead. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Hoare said that the Society ought to possess a copy of the picture showing his grandfather in his study, surrounded by portraits of celebrated people of that day. Mr. Hoare further told the Hon. Secretary that if the loan of the picture could be obtained so as to secure a copy, he would be very glad to bear the cost of taking such a copy. The Hon. Secretary then wrote to Mr. S. Hoare, M.P., asking for the loan of the picture for that



Digitized by Google

purpose, but Mr. Hoare replied that it was now in the possession of Mr. M. Pryor, of Weston, Stevenage, Herts. Mr. Pryor, on being written to, kindly forwarded the picture to the Hon. Secretary, who placed it in the hands of Mr. Arthur Burchett, by whom the copy now exhibited was taken.

The key attached to the picture is a copy of the original key.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P., for his gift, and to Mr. M. Pryor for his kindness in lending the original picture.

NOTE.—Since submitting the foregoing statement, I have been informed by Mr. Marlborough Pryor that the picture now in his possession was painted in the early '30's, or a little earlier, at The Heath, Hampstead. The gallery is, of course, imaginary.—C.J.M.

---

## THE SOCIETY AND HAMPSTEAD, N.H., U.S.A.

In July last the Council of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society directed the Hon. Secretary to convey to Mr. Charles W. Garland, Chairman of the Selectmen, Hampstead, New Hampshire, U.S.A., the cordial greetings and congratulation of the society on the recent celebration of the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of that town. With the letter containing the friendly sentiments of the Society a copy of the "Transactions" for 1898 was also forwarded. This volume, No. 203, was inscribed as follows:

Presented
to
The Public Library
of
Hampstead, New Hampshire, U.S.A.,
by
The Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society, with cordial greetings and best wishes for the continued prosperity of the township of Hampstead, New Hampshire, U.S.A.,
By order of the Council of the
Hampstead
Antiquarian and Historical
Society,
Charles J. Munich, F.R.Hist.S.,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hampstead, London, N.W.,
25th July, 1899.

Digitized by Google

The following replies have been received by the Hon. Secretary :—

Hampstead, N.H., August 28th, 1899.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 8th inst., and also the record of the "Transactions of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society," received. When the letter and book came I was away on my vacation, so have not replied before. Allow me to thank you most sincerely for your thoughtfulness and good wishes. I will present the book to the Trustees of the Hampstead Public Library at their meeting in a week or so, and you will hear from them later. Now, in regard to the historical address of Miss Noyes, I would be glad to send you a copy, but deem it wise to wait a few weeks, for this reason, viz., the complete history of our town is being published—is already partly in press. It will be a book of about 400 pages, and will contain her address entire (which, by the way, is quite long); also the address of Judge Smith, delivered at the Centennial Celebration fifty years ago; a list of the officers of the Town since its incorporation; a history of the religious and educational institutions, and many other features. The book will have many illustrations of points of interest about Town, and also contain the portraits of prominent people. This history we expect to have from the press by the first of November, and I will then take great pleasure in sending you a copy, which I feel will be more acceptable to you than to send you fragments of it now.

Most sincerely yours,

Charles W. Garland.

---

October 10th, 1899.

My Dear Sir,

I am requested by the Trustees of the Hampstead Public Library to transmit the enclosed to you.

Most respectfully yours,

C. W. Garland.

Public Library,
Hampstead, N.H.,
October 7th, 1899.

Gentlemen,—

We realise a longer time has elapsed than should by common courtesy since we received a copy of your much valued Transactions of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society for the year 1898, together with your cordial greeting and best wishes for the continued prosperity of our town.

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library we were instructed to convey to your association our hearty appreciation of your

Digitized by Google

thoughtfulness and kindness, and, although this letter is delayed in point of time, our gratitude is most sincere.

The history of our town, including all of her past and present standing, will be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

The Trustees of the Public Library will take pleasure in sending the same to the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society.

Thanking you for your courtesy,

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

RUFUS P. GARDNER, Chairman
JOHN S. CORSON, Secretary.

CHARLES J. MUNICH, F.R.Hist.S.,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the
Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society.

The copy of the History of Hampstead, U.S.A., which the Trustees of the Public Library of that township presented to the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society, bears the following inscription :—

Presented to the
Hampstead Historical and
Antiquarian Society of
Hampstead, England,
by the
Trustees of the Public Library of
Hampstead, N.H., U.S.A.

RUFUS P. GARDNER.
JOHN S. CORSON,
DANIEL EMERSON,
Trustees.

December, 1899.

NOTE.—A copy of the same work was also forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, being thus inscribed :—

Presented to Charles J. Munich,
F.R.Hist.S.,
Hampstead, England,
In token of his kindly interest in the 150th Anniversary of the birth of "Young Hampstead" across the waters,
By CHARLES W. GARLAND,
Chairman of Selectmen,
Hampstead, N.H., U.S.A.

Digitized by Google

# List of Members.

DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1899.

The names of Officers and Council in 1899 are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. Former Offices held by members are printed in *italics*.

Abbott, Henry ... ... ... ... 14, Aldred Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Allen, Mrs. Bernard ... ... ... 20, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.
Allen-Olney, Miss ... ... ... The Hall, Crossfield Road, Eton Avenue, N.W.
Almack, Edward, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., etc. 1, Antrim Mansions, England Lane, Hampstead, N.W.
Anstruther, George Elliot ... ... 36, Southampton Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Appleton, Henry Robert... ... ... "Breydon," 123, Constantine Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Ardley, Fredk. Harrington ... ... 37, King's Road, Peckham, S.E.
Avenell, George ... ... ... ... 56, Mansfield Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Baily, Mrs. Walter ... ... ... 4, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Baker, Francis H. ... ... ... 141, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Bakewell, H. J. ... ... ... ... 60, South Hill Park, Hampstead, N.W.
Barratt, Thomas J. ... ... ... "Bellmoor," Hampstead Heath, N.W.
Bax, A. Ridley, F.S.A. ... ... ... Ivy Bank, Hampstead, N.W.
Bax, Mrs. A. Ridley ... ... ... Ivy Bank, Hampstead, N.W.
Beard, Edward E. ... ... ... 22, Kemplay Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Behrens, Mrs. Oscar H. ... ... ... Ribbledale, 47, Campayne Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.
Bell, Edward, M.A., F.S.A. ... ... The Mount, Hampstead, N.W.
Bell, Miss... ... ... ... ... 2, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
BESANT, SIR WALTER, Kt., M.A., F.S.A. (President) Frognal End, Hampstead, N.W.
Beverly, T. W. ... ... ... ... 98, Maida Vale, N.W.
Bibby, George H., F.R.I.B.A. ... ... The Limes, North End, Hampstead, N.W.



Digitized by Google

| | |
|---|---|
| BOND, EDWARD, M.A., M.P., L.C.C. (Vice President) ... | Elm Bank, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Borrajo, Edward M. ... ... ... | 23, Inglewood Road, W. Hampstead, N.W. |
| Burchett, Arthur... ... ... ... | Willoughby Lodge, 28, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| BURNABY, Rev. SHERRARD B., M.A., F.R.A.S. (Vice President) | Longfield, Great Missenden, Bucks. |
| Butt, Arthur N., F.R.Hist.S. ... ... | 27, Adelaide Road, South Hampstead, N.W. |
| Butt, Miss K. ... ... ... ... | 27, Adelaide Road, South Hampstead, N.W. |
| Carr, Thomas William ... ... ... | 38, Pandora Road, West Hampstead, N.W. |
| Carter, Ernest ... ... ... ... | 37, Courthope Road, Gospel Oak, N.W. |
| CHANDLER, D. E. (Member of Council)... | (Died February, 1900) |
| Chandler, Miss Edith ... ... ... | 51, Estelle Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Chandler, Pretor Whitty ... ... | 5, Rosslyn Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. |
| CLARKE, CECIL (Member of Council) (*Member of Provisional Council, Dec.*, 1897—*March*, 1898) | 18, Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead, N.W. |
| Clarke, Mrs. Cecil ... ... ... | 18, Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead N.W. |
| Clarke, Henry, J.P., L.C.C. ... ... | Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Clarke, Leslie, M.A. ... ... ... | 23, Burghley Road, Highgate Road, N.W. |
| Coates, Joseph ... ... ... ... | 13, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Cochrane, James Mitchell ... ... | The Lodge, Fortune Green Road, N.W. |
| Cochrane, W. A. ... ... ... ... | The Lodge, Fortune Green Road, N.W. |
| Collier, Miss C. L. ... ... ... | 119, King Henry's Road, N.W. |
| Collier, Miss F. M. ... ... ... | 119, King Henry's Road, N.W. |
| Coombs, H. ... ... ... ... | 9, Pownall Road, Dalston, N.E. |
| COWELL, A. R., M.A., M.B. (Member of Council) | Bath Cottage, South End Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Crompton, James Shaw, R.I. ... ... | 1, England's Lane, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Cropper, J. C. ... ... ... ... | "Highwick," 19, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Crump, Ernest Compson (Auditor) ... | 28, High Street, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Cunnington, Mrs. Alfred ... ... | 7, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W. |
| CUNNINGTON, CECIL W., M.R.C.S. (Member of Council) | 86, West End Lane, N.W. |
| Curwen, J. Spencer ... ... ... | 49, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Dalziel, Gilbert ... ... ... ... | "Hilcot," 7, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Debenham, Frank ... ... ... | 1, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Dolman, George ... ... ... ... | 82, High Street, Hampstead, N.W. |

Digitized by Google

| | |
|---|---|
| Doubleday, W. E., (*Member of Provisional Council, Dec.*, 1897—*March*, 1898. *Member of Council, April—Dec.*, 1898) | Central Library, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Down, J. Walter... ... ... ... | 14, Welbeck Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W. |
| Drysdale, Mrs. Dockar ... ... ... | Wick Hall, Radley, Berkshire |
| Dudman, George H. ... ... ... | 8, Upper Belsize Terrace, N.W. |
| Dudman, John, junr. ... ... ... | 56, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Ellerton, Alfred ... ... ... ... | 28, Parliament Hill, N.W. |
| Elliott, W. T. Timbrell ... ... ... | 58, Parkhill Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Ellis, Captain Ralph ... ... ... | Penolva House, 7, Abbott's Road, West Hampstead, N.W. |
| Ely, Talfourd, M.A., F.S.A. (Vice President) | 13, Well Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Evans, Edwin Hill (Member of Council) | 32, High Street, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Farnell, Miss Ellen H. ... ... ... | Bayford House, Rosslyn Park, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Fenton, W. H. (Member of Council) *Member of Provisional Council, Dec.*, 1897—*March*, 1898) | Heston Cottage, Heston, Middlesex. |
| Fenton, Mrs. W. H. ... ... ... | Heston Cottage, Heston, Middlesex. |
| Ferguson, G. Gunnis, M.B., G.M. ... | 1, New End, West End, Finchley Road, N.W. |
| Fisher, George ... ... ... ... | Hill House, Hampstead Heath, N.W. |
| Fisher, Mrs. George ... ... ... | Hill House, Hampstead Heath, N.W. |
| Fletcher, J. S., J.P., L.C.C., F.R.Hist.S. | Merlewood, Virginia Water. |
| Forbes, Patrick Lewis ... ... ... | Egremont House, 16, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Forster, Henry ... ... ... ... | Devonshire House, Mill Lane, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Fulcher, Fleming... ... ... ... | 11, Kingdon Road, West Hampstead, N.W |
| Fulleylove, John, R.I. ... ... ... | 21, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Fulleylove, Mrs. John ... ... ... | 21, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Gale, James, Ph.D., M.A., F.G.S., F.C.S. | 124, Adelaide Rd., South Hampstead, N.W. |
| Garnett, Richard, C.B., LL.D. ... ... | 27, Tanza Road, Hampstead Heath, N.W. |
| Gervis, Frederick H., M.R.C.S., F.R.B.S. | 1, Fellows Road, South Hampstead, N.W. |
| Gervis, Miss Nellie M. ... ... ... | 1, Fellows Road, South Hampstead, N.W. |
| Gillies, H. Cameron, M.D. ... ... | 4, Heathurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Godfrey, William Arthur ... ... | 24, Parliament Hill, N.W. |
| Godsel, Henry P.... ... ... ... | 20, Parliament Hill, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Gothard, Henry ... ... ... ... | 53, Fellows Road, South Hampstead, N.W. |
| Grant, Alexander... ... ... ... | (Died, December, 1900) |
| Hailes, Charles M. ... ... ... | 15, Heathurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. |

Digitized by Google

| | |
|---|---|
| Haines, Frederick, F.S.A. ... ... | Boreham House, 184, Haverstock Hill, N.W. |
| HALES, Professor JOHN W., M.A., F.S.A. (Vice President) | 1, Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W. |
| Hales, Mrs. J. W. ... ... ... | 1, Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W. |
| Hall, Sydney P., M.A. ... ... ... | 13, Chalcot Gardens, N.W. |
| Hamilton, Miss C. ... ... ... | 22, Belsize Road, South Hampstead, N.W. |
| HARBEN, Sir HENRY (Vice President) ... | Seaford Lodge, Fellows Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Hardy, W. J., F.S.A. ... ... ... | Milton Cottage, St. Alban's. |
| Harraden, Miss Gertrude ... ... | 5, Cannon Place, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Hart, Miss Hilda C. ... ... ... | 10, Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Hassell, Mrs. George ... ... ... | 9, Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W. |
| Hastie, Peter ... ... ... ... | 24, Parkhill Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| HAYNS, JOHN, F.J.I. (Member of Council) | Campbell Cottage, John Street, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Hendrick, Charles ... ... ... | 44, England Lane, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Hepburn, James ... ... ... ... | Hampstead Lodge, Marlborough Hill, N.W. |
| Herford, Rev. Brooke, D.D. ... ... | 91, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Herklots, Rev. Gerard, A., M.A. ... | St. Saviour's Vicarage, South Hampstead, N.W. |
| Hill, Miss Constance ... ... ... | Grove Cottage, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Hill, James S., R.I. ... ... ... | 56, Fellows Road, South Hampstead, N.W. |
| Hill, Mrs. James S. ... ... ... | (Died, December, 1900) |
| HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, M.A., M.P. (Vice President) ... | Tenchleys, Limpsfield, Surrey. |
| Hoblyn, Richard A., F.S.A. ... ... | 30, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. |
| Hollingsworth, Alexander Thomas ... | 2, Belsize Grove, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Holmes, Miss Lucy ... ... ... | Westport House, 41, Haverstock Hill, N.W. |
| Hubbard, William ... ... ... | 43, Highbury New Park, N. |
| Hudson, Mrs. E. A. ... ... ... | 3, Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Hughes, B. E. ... ... ... ... | 5, Compayne Mansions, Compayne Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Hughes, William Essington ... ... | Essington, Villa, 89, Alexandra Road South Hampstead, N.W. |
| James, Leonard, M.A. ... ... ... | 8, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Jealous, Mrs. Harriette ... ... ... | 38, Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Jermyn, Frederick Lubbock ... ... | London & South Western Bank, Bournemouth. |
| Kilburne, G. G., R.I. ... ... ... | 39, Steele's Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W. |
| Kimber, John ... ... ... ... | 5, Gayton Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| King, Henry ... ... ... ... | Leverton House, 19, Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W. |

Digitized by Google

| | |
|---|---|
| Kinns, Rev. Samuel, Ph.D., F.R.A.S. ... | 182, Haverstock Hill, N.W. |
| Kirkman, Mrs. Catherine Jane ... ... | St. Stephen's Vicarage, 4, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| KIRKMAN, Rev. JOSHUA, M.A. (Vice President) | St. Stephen's Vicarage, 4, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Lake, Ernest E. ... ... ... ... | East Heath Lodge, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Langley, Percival E. ... ... ... | 206, Belsize Road, N.W. |
| Langton, Frederick W. ... ... ... | 17, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Lister, Miss E. L. ... ... ... | Upper Heath, Hampstead, N.W. |
| LUCAS, J. SEYMOUR, R.A., F.S.A. (Vice President) | New Place, Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, N.W. |
| Lucas, Mrs. A. V. ... ... ... | 7, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W. |
| LYELL, JAMES P. R. (Member of Council) | 23, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Maddox, George ... ... ... ... | Cottesmore, Gainsborough Gardens, N.W. |
| Maginniss, Mrs. R. M. ... ... ... | Southwood, 4, Daleham Gardens, N.W. |
| Mansfield, Rt. Hon. the Earl of... ... | Ken Wood, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Marks, Charles E. ... ... ... | 18, Twisden Road, Highgate Road, N.W. |
| Marriage, O. ... ... ... ... | 41, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W. |
| MARYON-WILSON, Sir SPENCER, Bart. (Vice President) | Charlton House, Old Charlton, Kent. |
| Mathieson, Frederick C. ... ... ... | (Died September, 1900) |
| MAURICE, C. E., B.A. (Vice President) ... | Eirene Cottage, Gainsborough Gardens, N.W. |
| Mayer, Alfred ... ... ... ... | 12, Provost Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W. |
| MAYLE, SYDNEY C. (Member of Council) | 70, High Street, Hampstead, N.W. |
| McCarthy, Mrs. B. ... ... ... | (Died February, 1900). |
| Meakin, Miss Annette M. B. ... ... | El Manár, 58, Parliament Hill, N.W. |
| Meakin, Budgett ... ... ... ... | 21, Heathurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Meredith, Mrs. A. ... ... ... | 17, Buckingham Mansions, West End Lane, N.W. |
| Morley, Henry Forster, M.A., D.Sc. ... | 47, Broadhurst Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W. |
| Mullins, William Edward, M.A.... ... | 18, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Mumford, L. A. ... ... ... ... | 87, Savernake Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| MUNICH, CHARLES J., F.R.Hist.S. (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), (*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, pro. tem., December*, 1897—*March*, 1898) | 8, Achilles Road, West Hampstead, N.W. |
| NEWTON, ERNEST EDWARD (Member of Council. *Member of Provisional Council, Dec.*, 1897—*March*, 1898) | 7, Achilles Road, West Hampstead, N.W. |
| Nicole, William John ... ... ... | 2, West Hill, Highgate, N. |
| Norris, Colonel Henry Macfarlane ... | 6, Oak Hill, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Nugent, J. S. ... ... ... ... | 88, Blenheim Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W. |



Digitized by Google

Nugent, Mrs. Mary E. ... ... ... 88, Blenheim Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.
Odell, J. William ... ... ... 4, Copthall Buildings, E.C.
Park, Mrs. Percival ... ... ... 19, Primrose Hill Road, N.W.
Payne, E. S. ... ... ... ... 45, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Peile, Mrs. Arthur L. B.... ... ... 8, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W.
Peile, Clarence John, B.A. ... ... (Resigned July, 1899).
Petter, Rev. W. D. H., M.A. ... ... The Vicarage, Child's Hill, N.W.
Pidcock, G. Douglas, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. 74, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
Pinkerton, A. D.... ... ... ... San Remo, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Pitt, Mrs. R. A. ... ... ... ... 23, Hemstall Road, West End Lane, N.W.
Playne, Miss C. E. ... ... ... 27, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
Plowman, H., F.S.A. ... ... ... 23, Steele's Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Pole, Miss Harriet J. ... ... ... Hunt Cottage, Vale of Health, Hampstead, N.W.
Potter, George ... ... ... ... 10, Priestwood Mansions, Archway Road, Highgate, N.
Potter, George W. ... ... ... 4, Gayton Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
Poulter, Thomas ... ... ... ... North End Lodge, Hampstead, N.W.
Praill, Edward ... ... ... ... 3, Parkhill Road, Haverstock Hill, N.
Preston, Thomas Sansome ... ... Montagu Grove, Hampstead, N.W.
Prideaux, Colonel W. F., C.S.I., F.R.G.S. 1, West Cliff Terrace, St. Lawrence-on-Sea.
Provost, A. ... ... ... ... Holly Mount, Hampstead, N.W.
Purdie, Robert, M.B. ... ... ... 1, Queen's Crescent, N.W.
Quaritch, Bernard ... ... ... (Died December, 1899)
Quaritch, Miss ... ... ... 34, Belsize Grove, Hampstead, N.W.
Randall, T. Gurney ... ... ... 40, England Lane, Hampstead, N.W.
Reed, Charles H. ... ... ... 34, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Ridges, Miss Helena M. ... ... ... 47, Nassington Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Ridges, Miss Marian ... ... ... 47, Nassington Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Rinder, Frank ... ... ... ... 11, Woronzow Road, St. John's Wood N.W.
Roe, Fred... ... ... ... ... 104, Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Rogers, James ... ... ... ... 8, Denning Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Rye, Walter ... ... ... ... Frognal House, Hampstead, N.W.
Saul, John Edward, F.I.C. ... ... 63, Gondar Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.
Scarsbrook, F. ... ... ... ... 83, Belsize Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Sharpe, Rev. Henry, B.D. ... ... (Resigned December, 1899)
Smith, Basil Woodd, J.P., F.S.A. (Vice President) Branch Hill Lodge, Hampstead Heath, N.W.

Digitized by Google

Smith, J. Walter... ... ... ... Ivy House, North End, Hampstead, N.W.
Spring, Miss Madeline ... ... ... 8, Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Streatfeild, Rev. Canon, G. S., M.A. ... Christ Church Vicarage, Hampstead, N.W.
Swain, Edward ... ... . ... 39, Nassington Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Swan, Robert, M.A. ... ... ... 2, Belsize Terrace, Hampstead, N.W.
Taft, Rev. J. Reuben, M.A., D.D., F.G.S. Lambley Rectory, Notts.
Tansley, Mrs. Amelia ... ... ... 167, Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Taylor, John T. ... ... ... ... 19, Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Temple, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D. (Vice President) Heath Brow, Hampstead, N.W.
Thomas, G. Danford, M.D. (Auditor) ... Foley House, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
Thomas, Miss Eleanor ... ... ... 17, Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Thomas, S. Joyce, B.A., A.K.C.... ... 12, Steele's Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
Thompson, A. Hugh, M.A., M.B. ... 26, Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Thompson, Mrs. A. H. ... ... ... 26, Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Thompson, Francis Edward, M.A. ... 16, Primrose Hill Road, N.W.
Trayfoot, Harold G. ... ... ... 23, Rona Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Underdown, H. W. ... ... ... Savile House, 71, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
Urwick, Rev. William, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. 49, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.
Vizard, W. G. ... ... ... ... 22, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Walker, James ... ... ... ... "Ghyllcroft," 15, Tanza Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Walker, Mrs. Louisa ... ... ... "Ghyllcroft," 15, Tanza Road, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
Wallis, Arthur ... ... ... ... 1, Springfield Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Watts, William H. ... ... ... 94, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
Weaver, Alfred Berry, M.A., LL.B. ... Cedar Lawn, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
Webster, Percy ... ... ... ... 50, Blenheim Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Werge, John ... ... ... ... 50, Ainger Road, Primrose Hill Road, N.W.
Whiting, James E. ... ... ... 41, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Wilkin, Martin Hood ... ... ... Sydney House, Pilgrim's Lane, Hampstead, N.W.
Wilkin, Mrs. M. Hood ... ... ... Sydney House, Pilgrim's Lane, Hampstead, N.W.
Woodman, C. E. ... ... ... ... 63, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Woodward, William ... ... ... 10, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
Yeld, Miss Gertrude M. ... ... ... 21, Parkhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Digitized by Google

## LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED SINCE 1st JANUARY, 1900.

(UP TO TIME OF GOING TO PRESS.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Baily, Walter, M.A. ... ... | ... 4, Rosslyn Hill, N.W. |
| Balthasar, Miss Stella Mouat ... | ... 72, Goldsmith Terrace, South Hampstead, N.W. |
| Beeton, Henry Ramié ... ... | ... 9, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Bentley, John Edmund ... ... | ... 21, Tanza Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Channing, Francis Chorley ... | ... 62, Fellows Road, N.W. |
| Clarke, Miss Letitia ... ... | ... 56, Antrim Street, Haverstock Hill, N.W. |
| Deed, Martin ... ... ... | ... 45, Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W. |
| Deedes, Rev. Brook, M.A. ... | ... The Vicarage, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Flook, Walter ... ... ... | ... 20, Willow Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Harvey, S. Smith ... ... | ... 1, Marlborough Mansions, Cannon Hill, Finchley Road, N.W. |
| Haward, Miss Mabel L. ... ... | ... 17, Canfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Homfray, Mrs. G. ... ... | ... 16, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Lynn, Miss ... ... ... | ... Grove Lodge, The Grove, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Mudie, Miss E. Winifred ... | ... Windmill Hill House, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Pearson, Rev. Henry, M.A. ... | ... St. James's Vicarage, West Hampstead, N.W. |
| Phillipson, Rev. W. A. ... ... | ... Meadowside, 21, Avenue Villas, Cricklewood, N.W. |
| Pye, John Herbert ... ... | ... 1, Grove Place, Christchurch Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Sherriff, Mrs. Emma S. ... ... | ... 3, Primrose Hill Road, N.W. |
| Spence, Miss ... ... ... | ... 3, Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W. |
| Spence, Miss Lucy ... ... | ... 3, Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W. |
| Tebb, Albert E., M.D., B.S., D.P.H. | ... 226, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Tebb, Mrs. Bertha ... ... | ... 226, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Thies, Miss Isabel ... ... | ... 166, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Walker, Rev. Francis Augustus, D.D. F.R.G.S., F.L.S., F.E.S. | Dun Mallard, Cricklewood, N.W. |
| Wells, Josiah ... ... ... | ... 1, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Willmott, John Henry ... ... | ... 23, Nassington Road, Hampstead, N W. |
| Wilson, Arthur, B.A. ... ... | ... Wyldes, North End, Hampstead, N.W. |
| Woodcock, Mrs. Fanny E. ... | ... 52, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W. |

NOTE.—Any errors, omissions, or corrections in the foregoing lists, should be immediately notified to the Hon Secretary, Mr. CHARLES J. MUNICH, F.R.Hist.S., 8, Achilles Road, West Hampstead, N.W. All changes of address should be also made known to him *as early as possible*, so as to prevent delay in the delivery of notices of meetings, etc.

Digitized by Google

# Catalogue of Various Articles in the Society's Possession.

The Date of Presentation or Purchase is shewn in *Italics.*

## BOOKS.

*Presented by* Mr. J. Spencer Curwen (*the Author, a Member of the Society*). *7th April, 1898.*

Old Plaistow, 1893.

Music at the Queen's Accession. 1897.

*Presented by* Mr. E. E. Newton (*Member of the Council*).

Annual Report of the Hampstead Vestry for the year ending 25th March, 1898. *23rd September, 1898.*

Hampstead Year Book, 1898. *16th December, 1898.*

*Presented by* Mr. William Page, F.S.A. (*the Author*). *10th February, 1899.*

St. Alban's Cathedral and Abbey Church. 1898.

*Presented by* The Editor, *The Hampstead and Highgate Express.* 15*th February*, 1899.

How I found a Five Pound Note; with other Stories. By George S. Jealous.

*Presented by* Mr. W. E. Doubleday (*Member of the Society and former Member of Council*). 1*st May*, 1899.

Encyclopædia Britannica: portion containing article on London. (9th Edition).

*Presented by* Mr. A. Burchett (*Member of the Society*). 18*th July*, 1899.

The British Military Library. Vol. I., 1799 (containing a Plan of the Review of Volunteers in Hyde Park, June, 1799, in which the "Loyal Hampstead Association" took part Vol. II., 1801.



Digitized by Google

*Presented by* Mr. SYDNEY C. MAYLE (*Member of the Council*). 27*th November*, 1899.

Sonnets and other Small Poems: by T. Park. 1797.

*Presented by the* WOOLWICH DISTRICT ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Annual Report for the year 1898—9. 27*th November*, 1899.

Annual Report for the year, 1899—1900. 5th *October*, 1900.

*Presented by the* HON. SECRETARY.

Book containing (*a*) Press Notices relating to the Inquiry into the Hampstead Charities, 1898, (*b*) MS. Notes in Sir Walter Besant's handwriting of his Presidential Address at the Inaugural Meeting of the Society, 1897, (*c*) Copy of a letter written by John James Park, dated 1830 (in possession of Mr. M. Hood Wilkin, a member of the Society). 19*th December*, 1899.

Annual Report of the Hampstead Vestry for the year ending 25th March, 1899. 19*th December*, 1899.

*Presented by the* TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF HAMPSTEAD, N.H., U.S.A. *December*, 1899, *received February*, 1900.

A Memorial of the Town of Hampstead, New Hampshire. Compiled by Harriette Eliza Noyes, 1899.

*Presented by* Mr. JAMES P. R. LYELL (*Member of the Council*). 8th *August*, 1900.

The Northern Heights of London, by William Howitt, 1869.

*Presented by* Mr. CECIL CLARKE (*Member of the Council*). 10th *December*, 1900.

Sweet Hampstead and its Associations, by Mrs. Caroline A. White, 1900.

*Purchased by the* SOCIETY.

Life of Thomas Park, F.S.A. 1885. 26*th May*, 1898.

Hampstead Annual, 1897—1898—1899—1900.

Miscellaneous Poetry, by Edward Coxe, Esq., of Hampstead Heath, Middlesex. 1805. 9*th July*, 1898.

A Guide to Hampstead, by P. E. Vizard. 1898. 29*th October*, 1898.

Memoir of Mrs. Barbauld, by her great-niece, Anna Letitia Le Breton. 1874. 14*th April*, 1899.

Local Guide and Almanack, 1899—1900.

Hampstead Year Book, 1899—1900.

Edwin Wilkins Field: A Memorial Sketch by Thomas Sadler, Ph.D. 1872. (With Autograph of Frederic Hill, brother of Sir Rowland Hill). 14*th April*, 1899.

Hampstead Hill: Its Structure, Materials, and Sculpturing, by J. Logan Lobley, F.G.S., 1899. 14*th April*, 1899.

Digitized by Google

## PAMPHLETS.

*Presented by* Mr. E. E. Newton (*Member of the Council*).

Press Notices—Hampstead Heath Protection Society. 14*th July*. 1898.

List of Parochial Charities, Parish of St. John, Hampstead, 1893, 3*rd December*, 1898.

Annual Statement of Accounts of the Hampstead Board of Guardians for the year ended Lady Day, 1898. 16*th December*, 1898.

Hampstead Heath Protection Society: First Annual Report, year ending 31st December, 1897. Second Annual Report, year ending 31st December, 1898. Report by William Robinson, F.L.S., on the state of the Heath, 1898. 25*th February*, 1899.

*Presented by* Geo. Danford Thomas, Esq., M.D. (*Member of the Society*). 18*th November*, 1898.

Golder's Hill: Its Natural History Beauties. By James E. Whiting. A Plea for its Preservation. 1898. (The Donor's Autograph is on the front page of the pamphlet.)

*Presented by* Mr. Geo. Dolman (*Member of the Society.*) 19*th December*, 1899.

Mill Hill in former Ages, by C. Evans, F.G.S., 1875.

*Presented by the* Trustees of the Public Library of Hampstead, N.H., U.S.A. *February*, 1900.

Minutes of the General Association of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches of New Hampshire. 1899.

*Presented by the* Hon. Secretary, 23*rd May*, 1900.

Hampstead Heath Protection Society. Third Annual Report, year ending 31st December, 1899.

*Purchased by the* Society.

The Handy History of Hampstead Heath and its Worthies. 1899. *September* 1899.

## MAGAZINES.

*Presented by* Mr. Cecil Clarke (*Member of the Council*). 10*th October* 1898.

The Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries, October, 1898.

*Purchased by the* Society.

The Antiquary. April, May, July, August, 1898; April, July, September, 1899; January, 1900.

The Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries. April, July, 1898.

The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist. January, April, July, 1898.

Digitized by Google

The Idler. August and September, 1898, containing an article entitled "Literary and Artistic Hampstead," by C. K. Burrow, with illustrations by Herbert Railton.

The Home Counties Magazine. 1899—1900.

## PRINTS, VIEWS, &c.

*Presented by* Mr. D. E. Chandler (*Member of the Council*). *May*, 1898.

Two Photographs of Old Houses (pulled down in May, 1898) in Church Row, Hampstead.

No. 55 of Boswell's Picturesque Views of the Antiquities of England and Wales, containing a view of "Cane" Wood.

*Presented by* Mr. Geo. Dolman (*Member of the Society*), 11*th July*, 1898.

View (framed), Hampstead from Primrose Hill.

*Presented by* Mr. S. C. Mayle (*Member of the Council*).

Prints:
- Hampstead, 1805.
- Lord Mansfield's House, 1786.
- Caen Wood, Lord Mansfield's Villa.
- Lady Erskine's Monument in Hampstead Church, 1824.
- Sir Henry Vane's House at Hampstead, 1828
- Caen Wood, seat of the Earl of Mansfield, 1782

} *April*, 1898

- Hampstead Church, Middlesex, 1807. 19*th October*, 1898.
- The Garden Front of Kenwood, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, 1789. 14*th April*, 1899.

*Presented by* Mr. E. E. Newton (*Member of the Council*).

Etchings:
- The Firs Avenue (Hampstead)
- The Firs, Hampstead Heath
- North End, Hampstead

} 14*th July*, 1898.

Views:
- Golder's Hill Estate
- Golder's Hill from the Flagstaff

} 12*th November*, 1898.

Sketch (mounted). Dr. Johnson's House, Frognal, from *Daily Graphic* of 23rd February, 1899. 8*th March*, 1899.

Print. Review of the Armed Associations of London by His Majesty King George III., Hyde Park, June 4th, 1799, in which the "Loyal Hampstead Association" took part. 15*th July*, 1899.

Views. 10 small lithograph views of Hampstead, by Harry Crickmore. 19*th December*, 1899.

- Engraving of Chalk Farm, Primrose Hill, Middlesex
- Photograph of the front of Priory Lodge, Frognal (Dr. Johnson's house).

} 30*th December*, 1899.

*Presented by* Mr. John Werge (*Member of the Society*). Sketch by himself of the Cottage at Hampstead (1749) wherein Dr. Johnson wrote "The Vanity of Human Wishes." 8*th March*, 1899.

Digitized by Google

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sketches by himself | 1. St. Nicholas, Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, from a water-colour drawing, about 1750<br>2. No. 33, Butcher Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Mark Akenside was born, November 9, 1721, O.S.<br>3. Goulder's Hill, from a photograph, 1870 | 11th *April*, 1900. |

*Presented by* Mr. HAROLD G. TRAYFOOT (*a Member of the Society*), 30*th September*, 1899. Photograph (taken by himself) of Dr. Johnson's House, Frognal.

*Presented by* Mr. W. H. FENTON (*Member of the Council*,) 24*th October*, 1899, Sketch of Steele's Cottage, Haverstock Hill.

*Presented by* Mr. W. A. COCHRANE (*a Member of the Society*) 31*st January*, 1900. Photograph of Fortune Green, West Hampstead, N.W. (taken by the late Mr. W. D. Cochrane, about 1887).

*Presented by* Miss LUCY HOLMES (*a Member of the Society*), 14*th March*, 1900. Photograph of the Priory, Frognal, 1875.

*Presented by* Sir SPENCER MARYON WILSON, Bart. (*Vice-President*), on the occasion of the Society's visit to Charlton House, on Saturday, 9*th June*, 1900. Photograph of Charlton House, Old Charlton, Kent.

*Purchased by the* SOCIETY—

Views of Old Hampstead, by P. L. Forbes (*Member of the Society*), from the *Builder*. 23*rd July*, 1898.

Views (Photographs) of Wentworth House and Lawn Bank, from the *Sketch*. 5*th September*, 1898.

View of Hampstead and View of Highgate. Page from *The New British Traveller* (18th century). 16*th January*, 1899.

Views of Sir Harry Vane's House at Hampstead, Shipbourne Church, Fairlawn, etc. (from the *Sketch* of 25th January, 1899). 27*th January*, 1899.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Prints | A view of Hampstead from ye footway next the Great Road, Pond-street.<br>Church Street, Hampstead, Middlesex.<br>The Spaniards Tavern, Hampstead, Middlesex.<br>Residence of Sir Richard Steele, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, Middlesex<br>View on Hampstead Heath, 1829<br>Branch Hill, Hampstead, 1829. | 13*th April*, 1899. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sketches from the *Illustrated London News*. 15thJuly,1899 | The 1st Volunteer Battalion D.C.O. Middlesex Regiment, late 3rd Middlesex Cyclist Section 1st V. B. Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment. | 18*th July*, 1899. |

Engraving. Clarissa Harlowe. 25*th July*, 1899.

10 Sketches of Hampstead from the *Illustrated London News* of April 24th, 1886. *September*, 1899.

Digitized by Google

Portraits and Views. Sir Walter Besant at Home. An interview by Sarah A. Tolley, with portraits of Sir Walter, and of exterior and interior views of his house. From the *Woman at Home* for September, 1897. *October*, 1899.

Photographic Views of Hampstead, connected with Erskine, Morland, Constable, and Romney, from the *London Argus* of 2nd, 9th, and 30th December, 1899. *December*, 1899.

## PORTRAITS.

*Presented by* Sir WALTER BESANT, M.A., F.S.A. (*President*). Signed Portrait of himself; also Photogravure. 28*th September*, 1899.

*Presented by* EDWARD BOND, Esq., M.P., L.C.C. (*Vice-President*). Portrait of himself. 4*th June*, 1898.

*Presented by* Rev. S. B. BURNABY, M.A. (*Vice-President*). Portrait of himself. 3*rd May*, 1898.

*Presented by* THE EDITOR, *The Hampstead and Highgate Express*. 6*th July*, 1898.

Original Pen and Ink Sketch from Photograph of the late Charles Green, R.I.

Proof copy of same.

*Presented by* TALFOURD ELY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. (*Vice.President*). Signed portrait of himself. 14*th February*, 1899.

*Presented by* Sir HENRY HARBEN, J.P. (*Vice-President*). Portrait of himself. 3*rd June*, 1898.

*Presented by* E. BRODIE HOARE, Esq., M.P. (*Vice-President*). Signed Portrait of himself. 29*th August*, 1898.

Photographic copy of Water Colour by Miss Sarah Hoare, representing Mr. S. Hoare in his study, surrounded by portraits of eminent persons of his day.

With the picture is also a small framed photographic copy of the key belonging to the above picture. 24*th April*, 1899.

NOTE.—A key to above picture, drawn on the larger scale (in pencil) was presented by Mr. A. BURCHETT (*a Member of the Society*). 24*th April*, 1899.

*Presented by* Mr. F. LUBBOCK JERMYN (*Member of the Society*). Portrait Group of Members at the Society's Out-door Meeting at Branch Hill Lodge, Hampstead, Saturday, 10th June, 1899. (This photograph was taken by Mr. F. L. Jermyn), 22*nd July*, 1899.

*Presented by* THE HON. SECRETARY.

Two signed photographs (one large and one small) of CHARLES J. MUNICH, F.R.Hist.S., Originator of the Society. These photographs were taken by Mr. F. Lubbock Jermyn (*a Member of the Society*). 19*th December*, 1899.

*Presented by* Rev. J. KIRKMAN, M.A. (*Vice-President*). Portrait of himself. 9*th May*, 1898.

Digitized by Google

*Presented by* Mr. S. C. MAYLE (*Member of the Council*). Portrait of the late George du Maurier. 17*th June*, 1898.

Portrait of Rev. James Wraith of Hampstead, 1800. 27*th July*, 1898.

Portrait of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. 5*th July*, 1899.

*Presented by* Mr. E. E. NEWTON (*Member of the Council*). Groups of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, etc., of the 1st Vol. Bn. (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Middlesex Regiment. 25*th July*, 1899.

Portrait of Keats. 29*th December*, 1900.

*Presented by* Sir SPENCER MARYON WILSON, Bart. (*Vice-President*). Signed Portrait of himself. 21*st May*, 1898.

*Presented by* BASIL WOODD SMITH, Esq., J.P., F.S.A. (*Vice President*). Signed Portrait of himself. 25*th July*, 1899.

*Presented by* Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., etc. (*Vice President*). Signed Portrait of himself. 13*th June*, 1898.

*Purchased by the* SOCIETY. Sir Harry Vane (from the *Sketch* of 25th January, 1899). 27*th January*, 1899.

Portrait of Mrs. Siddons. 30*th May*, 1899.

Portraits of John Harrison, Erskine, Lord Mansfield, and Samuel Johnson, LL.D. 5*th July*, 1899.

Portrait of John Harrison. 7*th July*, 1899.

Small copy of Portrait group of Members at Branch Hill Lodge, 10th June, 1899, taken by Mr. F. L. Jermyn. *July*, 1899.

The Kit-cat Club (20 portraits, and sketch by the late Charles Green, R.I., of the Duke of Kingston presenting his daughter to the members). From the *Graphic*, March 11th, 1893, *September*, 1899.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Presented by* Mr. GEO. DOLMAN (*Member of the Society.*) 31*st August*, 1898.

A piece of Roman Tesselated Pavement, from Gracechurch Street, City, obtained in August, 1875, by Mr. Haynes (who resided at Wildwoods, North End, previously to Mr. S. Figgis), who gave it to Mr. Dolman.

A small Jug (early English pottery).

A Watchman's Rattle.

Map to illustrate the geology of Hampstead. 19*th December*, 1899.

*Presented by* Mr. E. E. NEWTON (*Member of the Council*)). 7*th November*, 1898.

Portion of Roman Tile and piece of Roman Cement, from the excavations in the immediate vicinity of St. Alban's Abbey. These articles were obtained on the occasion of the Society's visit to St. Alban's 6th August, 1898.

150th Anniversary of Hampstead, N.H., U.S.A. Program of the Day. 19*th October*, 1899.

Digitized by Google

*Presented by the* Hon. Secretary. *20th November*, 1899.

*Parliamentary Return*, comprising the Report made to the Charity Commissioners of the result of an Inquiry made in the Parish of Hampstead into Endowments subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, etc. 1899.

*Presented by* Mr. Richard A. Hoblyn, F.S.A. (*a former Member of the Society*) *7th December*, 1900. Medal of the "Hampstead Philo-Investigists' Society." (Sunday Schools instituted 1787.)

*Purchased by the* Society.

*Act of Parliament*, George II., 1736, dealing with, amongst other matters, "amending *Cane-wood Lane*, leading *Highgate* to *Hampstead* in the said county of *Middlesex*. *24th October*, 1899.

*Reprint*. Hampstead, a new Ballad. Set by Mr. Wichelles, sung by Mr. Baker. *23rd May*, 1900.

## LIST OF THE SOCIETY'S RECORDS.

Roll of Members.

Minute Books, 1897—98.

Transactions of the Society, 1898.

Press Reports and Notices of the Society, and of antiquarian matters relating to Hampstead. Book I.

Hampstead Parish Church. Inscriptions. Part I., Book I.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google